New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

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From Washington.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS—THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS—DINNER PARTY AT THE PRESIDENT'S—THE NATIONAL HOTEL SICKNESS, etc.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 19.

Strong efforts are being made for the appointment of a Southern man as Governor of Kansas. The Cabinet has under consideration the affairs of that Territory.

The following are reported and believed to be the appointments made to-day for Philadelphia:

Lewis D. Baldwin, Collector.
Commodore McKeever, Naval Officer.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Surveyor.
WM. BARGER, Navy Agent.
Jacob Kurtz, Marshal for the Eastern District.
Simon G. Worrell, Postmaster.

Minor M. Osborn, Esq., is reappointed Collector at New Haven.

William Pierson has been appointed Postmaster of Chicago, vice Cook, whose commission is about to expire.

The Commissioners appointed to select a site for a new Naval Dépôt in Georgia, have reported in favor of St. Simon's Island, a few miles below Brunswick, in that State.

The President's dinner party, this evening, comprised about twenty persons. Among the invited guests were Ex-President Pierce, Vice President Breckinridge, Mr. Appleton, editor of the *Union*, Gov. Manor, of the old Cabinet, and all the members of the new, and Senators Bigler, Dodlis, Bright, Thomson, of New-Jersey, and their wives, or rather much of them as are in the city.

The Board of Health have arrived at the conclusion that the sickness at the National Hotel will continue by poisonous miasma generated in the sewers, compends and sinks about the establishment.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against Col. Lee for murder in the first degree, for killing Mr. Hunter. Col. Lee is now in jail.

Fires.

FIRE AT WATERVILLE, ME.

WATERVILLE, Me., Thursday, March 19.

The building in this place occupied by the American Telegraph Company, Webster's Express, and for a fancy goods store, was destroyed by fire last night. The property was partially insured.

FIRE AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, March 19.

A fire occurred in Butler's Block, on South Water-street, last night. The damage was not large, and more by water than by fire. The property was finally insured.

New-Jersey Legislature and the Quarantine Question.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 19.

A resolution was offered in the House this morning to appoint five Commissioners on the Quarantine question, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 17 to 18.

Ex-Secretary Marcy, etc.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 19.

Ex-Secretary Marcy has declined the public dinner tendered him by the merchants of Baltimore.

New-Orleans papers of Friday have been received.

New-Arrival of the Alps.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 19—10 P. M.

Nothing has yet been heard of the overdue steamship *Alps*. The weather is very thick, and, if below, she would undoubtedly wait for daylight before coming up.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 19.

Orders have been received here to fit out the sloop-of-war *Dale* for the African Station. The *Jamestown* is to return home immediately.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The Collins Steamers.

The steamships *Baltic* and *Atlantic* are undergoing thorough repairs, in their hulls and engines. The *Baltic*, which lies at the Novelty works, has most of her engines already removed, preparatory to taking in the two new bedplates, which will weigh seventy tons each, being an aggregate increase of sixty tons in weight over the old ones. The boilers are to have entire new bottoms, making them as good as new. She will go round to the dry dock, and be newly stripped, repaired and coppered.

The *Atlantic*, which lies at Canal-street, is also to have new water bottoms in her boilers, and a thorough renovation.

The changes required in the engines of the *Adriatic* have reference only to one portion, the valves, which will not necessitate the removal of any considerable portion of the works, or require any displacement of the deck, or other solid work of the ship. She will no doubt be ready by June. A strong force is at work on board of her, and the changes will be pushed forward with all expedition.

Deaths from accidents at sea are fearfully on the increase. Five seamen were lost from on board two ships which arrived at this port on Wednesday. The ship *Isaac Wright*, MARSHALL, from Liverpool Feb. 4, with 161 passengers, reports: "Lost a man from the mizen-topsail yard on the 11th; on the 19th lost *another*, from the main-yard—*names unknown*. Feb. 28, PETER BURNS, seaman, of Ireland, died of apoplexy of the lungs." Ship *Liverpool*, KEARNEY, from London and Isle of Wight Feb. 4, reports: "Feb. 9, off Scilly, WM. ATKINSON, of Brooklyn, a seaman, fell from the spanker-boom overboard and was lost;" also, "1st inst., WILLIAM PINKEY, of Hartford, Conn., seaman, fell from the main yard on deck and was killed." Both these ships report having experienced *heavy weather*, which may be supposed to account for this loss of life. It is strange that two of a ship's crew are lost overboard, and the names not known. It used to be the practice to enroll the names of the crew upon the articles of the ship.

Seamen for Liverpool are said to be very scarce, many vessels waiting for crews. Twenty dollars a month and thirty dollars advance is paid for good sailors.

☞ The Hartford boat, which has lain heretofore at Peck Slip, has changed temporarily its berth to the pier foot of Canal-street, North River. The New-Haven boat remains at its old place. The Corporation is rebuilding Pier No. 24.

The *May-Flower*, a new steamer from one of the Eastern ports, is to be placed on the route between this City and Northport, L. I., in the place of the *George Law*.

Pilot boat *A. B. Neilson*, reports having spoken, March 18, lat, 40° 28', long. 71° 45', ship *St. Petersburg*, from Providence, for Charleston, S. C.

Naval.

The United States frigate *Cumberland*, now fitting for sea at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, will proceed to the coast of Africa and relieve the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, the flag-ship on that station. The *Jamestown* will return to Philadelphia. Business in the Navy-Yard at Charlestown is brisk. Workmen are now engaged upon the *Macedonian*, in the Dry Dock, in rebuilding her, taking out the decayed timbers and substituting sound ones in their place. The *Cumberland* lies at the wharf, workmen being engaged on board in fitting her up. Orders were received yesterday to have the frigate put in order for sea. A large new steam engine of about 65-horse power was put in operation on Monday for the first time. There are at the present time about 610 men employed in the yard, and we understand that more will be hired in to-day.

☞ The left wing (Companies 1, 5, 6 and 7) of the 7th Regiment drilled for the last time this season, by wing, at the Arsenal Room, corner of White and Centre streets, last evening.

☞ The Nineteenth Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary came off with eclat at the Seminary Chapel last night.

REVIEW OF NICARAGUA.

Rejoinder of the Voice of Nicaragua to his Three Assailants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For the second time during this correspondence, I am called on to reply to three assailants at once; but, fortunately, on the present occasion, there seems no disposition in the controversialists to appeal to personal combat. This is all the more agreeable, for, seeing as I have to leave town to-night for the South, and will not probably return for a fortnight or three weeks at soonest.

"The Voice of Costa Rica" is vastly disposed of—almost as easily as he adopted an imitation of my signature. He has two points of quarrel with my last letter, while admitting its general accuracy, and even endeavoring to enforce its views. He thinks that, when enumerating the losses entailed in the steamboat war, I should have made a catalogue of the Central Americans done to death in the struggle, and added their blood to that of the 5,400 Americans whom we have to have perished in battle, of their wounds, and of disease. *Now*, the Costa Rican imitation should have told me where those statistics can be found. I am perfectly willing to state my own conviction, that for every American slain on the side of the steamboat Kings, four natives on the other side must have bit the dust; but murder is too serious a matter to be charged on mere conviction, and therefore having no muster-roll of Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans, Salvadorians and Guatemalans, I deemed best to leave each reader to draw his own conclusion for himself.

In the second place, the imitation is very positive that I should have included the late Administration in my indictment against the three Commodores, but if the imitation knew anything of law, or more than the rudiments of logic, he would have seen that where both principals and accessories are in the hands of justice, the principals must first be tried and convicted, and on the record of their sentence the trial of the accessories can be instituted. Common sense declares that having two people in hand, one charged with doing a thing, and the other with positively commanding it, we should first prove the act and sentence the doer, before taking up the bill against the less criminal non-interferer.

"Rule of Three" has worked out a problem to his own immense satisfaction, and has arrived at the conclusion that I know nothing of Nicaraguan geography. It has been said that figures cannot lie; but I believe a less matter-of-fact view of the case than that taken by "Rule of Three" would have brought this sentimental opponent a good deal nearer the truth. Did it never occur to him that a man thoroughly familiar with a place, and therefore relying on his memory, would be much more apt to commit such a trivial error as he points out, than one who—never having been there, and therefore aware of his ignorance—would of necessity appeal to the map for the verification of every point embodied in his remarks? If the writer had in the least questioned the accuracy of his memory, the map lay beside him on the table—but he regarded that part of his letter as of third or fourth rate importance; and was even tempted to strike out the whole of his observations on LOCKRIDGE, to make room for a fuller elucidation of the actual position to which the quarrels of the rival monopolists have reduced the citizens of charge yet remaining to the filibusters cooped up at Rivas. If the "Rule of Three" had possessed ability enough to withdraw his attention from that fraction, or those fractions of a dollar which he considered faulty, and could have lifted up his mind to a comprehensive view of its general spirit and tenor, he would have seen that my whole criticism of the difficulties still remaining before the ascending party on the San Juan was thrown out as a crowd conjecture—as a matter not capable under any circumstances of affording the same results. [illegible] there, and still [illegible] the Dallas-Clarendon treaty has set the seal. The meaning and scope of my letter was to show that filibusterism in Nicaragua was practically sick beyond recovery—sick unto death; and the conjectures as to the impossibility of reopening the river, were put forward in the same spirit that might actuate a doctor to examine a man condemned to death, and pronounce it very likely the he would die of constipation or lock-jaw before the arrival of the day appointed in the sentence!

The "Rule of Three" thinks, also, that he has me on the hip when pointing out that the last news came through the purser of the *Trent* and the *Aspinwal Courier*, while it was said in my letter that the reports emanated from "filibuster agents." Here, again, it is evident that the "Rule of Three" never looks an inch beyond his nose; for, if he did, he would naturally inquire from whom but filibuster agents could the purser and paper aforesaid have received intelligence of such a character? The reports came down the river from Castillo, and LOCKRIDGE held undoubted sway over the only channel through which the messenger could pass. The writer knew, at least as well as the "Rule of Three," the political complexion of the parties through whose hands the reports were last transmitted; but, looking behind these, he saw the sources from which they emanated, and those were undoubtedly filibuster, of the red-ribbon stripe.

Last of all we have "Impartial," who, in the absence of "his books and memoranda," cannot lose a post without insinuating that I am not "speaking from personal observation, but on the reports of others." He asserts that the *John Ogden* draws four feet of water, instead of eighteen inches as represented by me; and from these somewhat limited premises, by a process of logic at once comprehensive and discursive, he arrives at the conclusion that the three rival Commodores never "infringed the neutrality or took any part whatever in the struggle by which their interests have suffered, except it was criminal in them to have done their best for peace and the best interests of humanity." Here are two superlative "bests;" and if "Impartial" has a laugh in him while away from his treasured "books and memoranda," we can imagine how he chuckled while penning the broad burlesque of that paragraph, and the still more outrageous farce of a former sentence, in which he accused me (for having clearly pointed out the three Commodores as the real fighters—by proxy—in the Nicaraguan war) as attempting to invade the quiet *sanctity of a commercial speculation!*

We are sure the Commodores will not thank "Impartial," when he returns to his desk in whichever of their counting houses he is employed, for the challenge that he has "hurdled" in their behalf in my epistolary "teeth." It is never wise to burden diplomatic forbearance with a personal insult, and this, "Impartial" and his employers shall be taught, whenever it becomes advisable to make public "the secret history of this stock-jobbing in American blood."

THE VOICE OF NICARAGUA.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARS AND BURGLARIES.

Young burglars have been quite busy of late, but the police have been among them. The other night some half dozen young rascals were detected in the act of breaking into Lenders' oyster saloon, in Beekman-street. Three of them were captured, and taken before Judge Russell, who committed them to the House of Refuge.

Yesterday morning three lads, named William Shaw, John Jackson and Thomas Bartlett, were arrested for a burglary, in the Fifteenth Ward. It appears they forced open the basement door of the unoccupied house No. 66 Amity-street, and going up stairs, cut off about 200 pounds of lead pipe, and several brass faucets. They deposited the plunder in a bag, and were about to decamp with it when discovered and arrested. The prisoners were taken before Justice FLANDREAU, who committed them for examination.

Henry Foster, aged 14 years, was locked up for a hearing yesterday by Justice WOOD on a charge of burglariously entering the grocery store of Henry Baker, corner of Gooick and Delancey streets, by means of false keys, and stealing therefrom $8 in bills and silver.

"PAWNLING" A COUNTRYMAN.

The unsophisticated countryman suffer not only from First Ward ticket-swindlers. They are mightily the victims of Sixth and Fourth Ward "greasers" of the feminine gender, who entice them to their dens and then, and there rob them by the panel or some other game. The latest victim is named James McGuire, from the country, who was induced to the amount of $165. James' story is the old one that has been often told: he met a woman, he accompanied her home—was robbed. Bridget Taylor and Margaret Hoffman were yesterday arrested by officer Lee, of the

called *Sinai and Palestine*, in Connection with that History. Whatever his observations on Egypt, Arabia and Syria, during a tour through those countries in 1842-5, will bring their history into connection with their geography.

Lord CAMPBELL, at the age of 78, announces a new volume. Himself Chief Justice of England, he will present the biographies of three of his predecessors in that office:—Lord KENYON, Chief Justice from 1788, (when he succeeded Lord MANSFIELD) to 1802;—Lord ELLENBOROUGH, from 1802 to 1818; and Lord TENTERDEN, from 1818 to 1832. This last was succeeded by Lord DENMAN, whose biography is not to be touched on by Lord CAMPBELL, as it would never do to detail by what intrigues DENMAN was almost compelled to quit the Bench, in 1850, to make a vacancy for his friend CAMPBELL!

The Hakluyt Society of London, among other novelties, announce The Fifth letter of HERNANDO CORTES, being that describing his Voyage to Hon. duras in 1522-26, now first translated,—a Collection of Documents forming a Monograph of the Voyages of HENRY HUDSON;—and The Voyage of VASCO DA GAMA around the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, now first translated from a contemporaneous MS., with other documents forming a Monograph on the Life of DA GAMA. Other announcements of smaller interest on this side of the Atlantic, refer to early Voyages to Australia, the Dutch in the East Indies, and India in the Fifteenth Century.

CHARLES SWAIN, of Manchester, (England,) who writes verses with almost the facility of an improvisatore, has been placed on the Pension List, for £50 a year. The amount is small, but Lord PALMERSTON's object was double,—to mark his appreciation of SWAIN's very good private character, and (perhaps) to conciliate the Manchester people, who—better judges of fustian than of poetry—fancy that CHARLES SWAIN is the Apollo of the cotton factories. Two or three years ago they presented him with a spacious and handsomely-furnished house on the outskirts of the town. He follows the business of an engraver, which supports him very respectably. Born at Manchester, in 1803, with a Lancashire father and a Parisian mother, SWAIN seems to unite contrary elements and characteristics in his own mind. Rather massive in his frame, he is about the darkest-complexioned Englishman, without Oriental or African blood, ever seen. *The Mind*, in the Spenserian stanza, is his leading poem, but his most popular production is *Dryburg Abbey*, a tribute to Sir WALTER SCOTT in ballad verses. Many of his songs, very rapidly thrown off, are well known in this country.

M. GUIZOT announces *Memoirs of my Life*, which is to be published in an English garb by BENTLEY, of London. The same publisher will bring out a new novel, *To Be or Not to Be*, by HANS C. ANDERSEN, who has been wintering in London, and *The Court of England under the Reign of George III*, (Walpole-and-water, of course,) by J. HEINEAGE HEISE.

Wisely following the advice of friends, Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER will *not* write his forthcoming *Campaign in the Baltic*. It will be written by Mr. G. B. EARP, a "gentleman of the Press," who will throw NAPIER's correspondence and other documents into readable form. The public will thus lose the originality of NAPIER's style and spelling!

J. D. BOREWICK, a Scotchman, has in the press, at Edinburg, *Three Years in California*, with illustrations. The BLACKWOODS, who will produce it, also announce a selection from the contributions of "The Sketcher" to *Blackwood's Magazine*. This writer commenced his incubrations prose and verse, in the *Magazine*, as far back as 1833, and continued until his death, a few months ago. He had generally accurate notions on painting, and sometimes described natural scenery very graphically; but his poetry was spiritless and his prose very diffuse. He was a clergyman, (Rev. JOHN EAGLES, of Bristol,) who had been a friend of BYRON's in his youth. If the editor of his works will cut out about three out of every five words they wearily wander over, he will very greatly improve them.

A variety of novels are "in the press," in London. but fiction—save by a select few—seems at a discount. The cheap publications of standard novels, English and American, are extremely popular.

An amateur French author has devoted the leisure of the last twenty years to the translation of SHAKESPEARE's poems and sonnets, thus giving us in a neat little volume the fugitive pieces of the great dramatist, and making it as valuable to English as French readers, by placing the English on the same page with the French text. We are indebted for this tribute to our language and literature to ERNEST LAFARD, who has executed his task in a manner to sustain the reputation he had previously gained by translations of CICERO and DANTE, *exhibiting in all thorough scholarship* and a true appreciation of the genius of the original.

The Overland Mails to India and China.

Our correspondent in Calcutta has prepared and forwarded to us a time table of the English mails overland to India and China. He remarks that he has never seen any correct information respecting these important mails in any of the American papers, and concludes that a reliable table, noting their arrival and departure at all ports on the route, between London and Canton, will be valuable to travelers and persons having correspondence in the East, especially at this time, when events of great importance are transpiring in that quarter of the globe.

MAILS FOR INDIA AND CHINA

Are closed in London on the morning of the 4th and 20th of every month, to be embarked at Southampton; and on the morning of the 10th and 26th of every month, to go through France and be embarked at Marseilles. When these dates fall on a Sunday, the mails close on the following day.

The mail steamers leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month (Sundays excepted) for Alexandria, touching at Gibraltar and Malta. The mail steamers leave Marseilles for Alexandria, touching at Malta, on the arrival of the mail train from London and Paris, on the 12th and 28th of every month. The mails by each of these routes are due together at Alexandria on the 18th of the same month in which they leave London, and on the 3d of the following month.

The transit from Alexandria to Suez now occupies about two days. The following table gives the approximate time of the arrival of the mails from Suez at the different ports in India and China:

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

LEAVING LONDON ON THE 4TH AND 10TH.

Leaves Suez on the 20th of the same month.
Arrives at Aden on the 26th of the same month.
Arrives at Galle on the 6th of the next month.
Arrives at Madras on the 12th of the next month.
Arrives at Calcutta on the 15th of the next month.

LEAVING LONDON ON THE 20TH AND 26TH.

Leaves Suez on the 6th of the next month.
Arrives at Aden on the 11th of the next month.
Arrives at Galle on the 23d of the next month.
Arrives at Madras on the 28th of the next month.
Arrives at Calcutta on the 1st of the 3d month.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

Goes direct from Suez, in a steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to Bombay, where it arrives about the 7th and 23d of every month.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The steamer carrying the mails to China leaves Bombay on the 3d and 19th of every month, and connects at Galle with the steamer from Suez bound to Calcutta. Here it embarks the China mail, which

LEAVING LONDON ON THE 4TH AND 10TH.

Leaves Galle on the 8th of the next month.
Arrives at Penang on the 12th of the next month.
Arrives at Singapore on the 13th of the next month.
Arrives at Hong Kong on the 23d of the next month.
And goes to Shanghae 72 hours after.

LEAVING LONDON ON THE 20TH AND 26TH.

Leaves Galle on the 8th of the next month.
Arrives at Penang on the 20th of the next month.
Arrives at Singapore on the 1st of the 3d month.
Arrives at Hong Kong on the 10th of the 3d month, and goes to Shanghae 72 hours after.

Besides the above, there are three new steam ships (upon average) running between Singapore and Hong Kong, off Penang and Singapore, which carry mails and passengers. These boats were started in opposition to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, where boats they have now run off the line.

HOMEWARD MAILS FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

Leave Hong Kong on the 27th and 11th.
Leave Singapore on the 4th and 18th.
Leave Penang on the 7th and 21st.
Arrive at Galle on the 13th and 27th, where they connect with the steamers which
Leave Calcutta on the 2d and 22d.
Leave Madras on the 12th and 27th.
Leave Galle on the 17th and 30th, and
Arrive at Suez on the 6th and 18th.
Leave Alexandria on the 6th and 21st.
Arrive in London about the 14th and 4th, old Marseilles.
Arrive in London about the 18th and 10th, old Southampton.

In the months of May, June, July and August, the China steamer leaves Hong Kong *five days earlier* than noted above; and the India steamer leaves Calcutta *five days earlier* in the months of May, June and July. Postage from India and China cannot be prepaid to America. It may be prepaid to England.

The electric telegraph across the desert from Alexandria to Suez is completed, and the railway to Suez has just been advanced to the centre station. The whole line will probably be finished in June next, when the transit from Alexandria to Suez will be accomplished in nine hours. The overland mail will then be postponed two days from London, and one day from Calcutta, and the average time between these two cities will be so much shortened. If the French Government would improve the transit between Marseilles and Calais, and obviate the present needless delay of five hours in Paris, another day might be gained in the mail time between England and India.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Ceremonies of Opening the French Legislature—The Emperor and M. Guizot—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE GOES UP TO BE OPENED.

There are two bodies in France dignified with the title of Legislature—a Senate and a House of Representatives. Three days ago these bodies went up to the Tuileries to be opened. The Tuileries did not go to them—they went to the Tuileries. And this was proper, since the weaker power should always yield the point of etiquette to the stronger. Yet it seems odd that a legislative body should convene at its halls in a kind of mob, and from there march off to another part of the city to be opened, and then return again to its halls. But NAPOLEON is not the man to sit around the lobby of a legislative hall, with a speech in his pocket, waiting to be called. They come to his palace with a great parade of costume and carriage, they arrange themselves around the throne-room, and after making them wait a considerable time in dire expectation of his coming, his Majesty leaves his easy chair in an adjoining room, and takes his place in the centre of a ministerial procession, composed of the officers of his household and the male members of the Imperial family. As the procession takes up its march, a telegraphic wire is touched which conveys to the Invalides the momentous news, and the old cannon of Marengo, of Austerlitz and of Friedland, are prostituted to the base use of mouthing out one hundred and one meaningless explosions in honor of the event. His Majesty arrives at the throne and takes his seat. The persons of his suite deploy to the right and left, and take seats also on each side of the throne. The Master of Ceremonies cries aloud, "Gentlemen, take your seats!" and his Majesty commences reading his speech.

You will read, and no doubt admire this speech. Almost everybody does. But, perhaps, you will not go so far as the *Morning Post* of London, which declares that NAPOLEON is an astonishing man, and that whenever he speaks he lets fall pearls and diamonds! The speech is neither too long nor too short, and was not built, like the Queen's, to say as near nothing as possible. Neither is it as voluble as a Washington message, for NAPOLEON has no need of arguments to enforce his recommendations.

You will remark the absence of any allusion to the English alliance, or to the Persian negotiations, and that no hope is expressed for a happy issue of the Italian negotiations. You will remark also the paragraph on tariff reforms, that on the army, and the left-handed hit at the speculators. You will observe the comparison between his Majesty's despotic rule and the dykes of a river, and the citation which closes the speech in regard to which its author, M. THIERS, is pronounced with imperial solemnity an *illustrious and national statesman!*

IMPERIAL "RAPPROCHEMENTS."

If this is not a first step towards a reconciliation with "the illustrious and national statesman," what is it? It is an unusual hendr for a cotemporaneous author to be quoted by a powerful monarch, even when that monarch is his friend; but when they are mutual enemies one cannot resist the suspicion that the inspiration is a sinister one. Will M. THIERS be seduced? The speech, as usual, recriminates against the parliamentary *régime*. But did his Majesty intend a compliment or a satire in placing the condemnation of this *régime* under the authority of a citation borrowed from M. THIERS, one of the parliamentary chiefs? The Imperial epigramme was not long in finding its way to the Place St. Georges. Two intimate friends of the ex-Minister, a Senator and a diplomat, went the same afternoon to relate the incident, and it appears that M. THIERS, as a true *homme d'esprit*, laughed heartily at the singular use that had been made of his thought.

A still droller incident occurred at the Tuileries the day after this pompous ceremony. M. GUIZOT, as President for the moment of the French Academy, was obliged to go to the Palace according to a stand. ing rule of the Academy, to introduce to His Majesty M. BIOT, the last member initiated. Between two gentlemen so accustomed to concealing their real feelings behind a forced politeness, one would naturally look for a meeting without incident. But I have been told that M. GUIZOT was stiff and almost haughty in his reserve, while NAPOLEON was as smiling and as amiable as if his great legitimist enemy was a thousand miles out of his sight. But there is no danger of M. GUIZOT; he is as inflexible in his hatred of the present dynasty as are the Princes, his masters. Yet this forced rencontre must have been to both parties at once ludicrous, awkward, and annoying.

I ought to mention that there is great irritation in imperial circles at M. GUIZOT's late address at the Academy.

M. GUIZOT'S MARRIAGE.

An absurd story appeared lately in a New-York journal about a secret marriage between M. GUIZOT and the late Princess DE LIEVEN. Nothing is known in Paris of any such event; the death of the Princess and the opening of her will and other legal papers would have disclosed the fact if it had existed. On the contrary, the Princess in her will, declares that out of admiration for her "dear friend, M. GUIZOT," and in commiseration of his limited circumstances, which deprives him in his old age of the comforts of a carriage, she bequeaths to him an annual sum of eight thousand francs, to be devoted to the keeping of a carriage and horses. For fifteen years M. GUIZOT has been the intimate friend of the Princess, and for a few years past the two have almost lived together. M. GUIZOT used the Princess' house, table and carriage, nearly as his own, and this fact gave rise, no doubt, to the story mentioned.

THE DUKE DE MALAKOFF.

Much to the Marshal PELISSIER's annoyance, his name now figures largely in the journals as a claimant upon the bounty of the public treasury to the amount of a hundred thousand francs—(twenty thousand dollars,)—as a yearly allowance to maintain the dignity of his title. The fact appears in the form of a project of law drawn up by the Council of State to be presented to the Senate and House for acceptance. It gives to the Duke and his heirs forever, represented in the oldest son, the title of Duke and the annuity affixed thereto. If the family becomes extinct, the annuity returns to the State. The Duke is not yet married.

The two new members of the Senate, who took their seats with the opening of the present session, were the Duke DE MALAKOFF and M. HERICART. The Senate, in order to facilitate its business, divides itself into five bureaus, or Committees, and you will, perhaps, be struck with the names of the five Presidents named by the Emperor for these Committees. For the first, M. MARION, the new Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris; for the second, the Cardinal GONSART; for the third, the Admiral RAHAN HOUSSA, with Cardinal DOUMET, for Vice-President; for the fourth, Marshal VAILLANT; for the fifth, Marshal PELISSIER, Duke DE MALAKOFF.

A complete anomaly of temperature and bad weather.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PALAIS ROYAL.

Some time ago I noticed the museum of odds and ends brought from towards the north pole by Prince NAPOLEON, and set up in one of the rooms of the Palais Royal for the inspection of the wondering Parisians. The Exhibition is at length closed, and the book, which is to open the door of the Academy of Science to the Prince, is open to appear. This is a large work, written by M. CHARLES SAINTE, the historiographer of the voyage, and printed with a great extravagance—at the Government expense—in engravings and letter-press. The most curious chapters of the book are those on Greenland and the Scandinavian States.

THE FALL OF THE SIRE DE FRANC-BOLEY.

It has been long a standing reproach to the artists, ancient and modern, of France, that there does not exist at Paris, either in bronze or stone, a single horse worthy of the name. A year ago, M. CLESINGER was employed by the French Government to place in the vacant court of the Palace of the Louvre an equestrian statue of FRANCOIS I. M. CLESINGER, with an ambition above all praise, thought, no doubt, that now was the time to build for himself a great name in wiping out the reproach resting on the artistic fame of his country. Besides, what grander place in all the world, for an artist to perpetuate his name to posterity, than the naked Court of the Louvre at Paris? So M. CLESINGER made his equestrian statue, first in plaster, and painted it in bronze; he then wheeled it down to the Louvre, along the quays, covered up as to conceal its beauties from a curious multitude. After many days of labor, and after the whole town had got into a white heat of excitement, for Paris goes into a white heat as readily on a work of art as on a barricade, the curtain fell, and M. CLESINGER made his bow to the critic-world.

A spontaneous laugh met the over-ambitious artist. Before twenty-four hours the whole town had dubbed his statue, after that comico-mythical individual so popular just now, "*Le Sire de Franc-Boley.*" It was an enormous large statue, and for size, well suited to the court it was designed to decorate. But the horse and his rider were so unmercifully condemned by the critics, that poor M. CLESINGER shrunk out of sight, and for many months no one has been known to encounter him. At first it was said he had "gone over to the English," as Corisianus passed over to the Volsci. M. CLESINGER had withdrawn from his country the talent which had so much honored it, and had made France known in the world. He had jumped the Pas-de-Calais, and taken refuge in London. For the first time English art had a great sculptor, and British fog a sun. They could now order Dukes or Wellingtons from the illustrious chisel that gave birth to the Sire de Franc-Boley of the Louvre! For a time you could not meet an artist on the Boulevard who did not address you the stereotyped phrase, "Have you heard anything of M. CLESINGER?" At last M. CLESINGER has turned up in Italy under the name of CLESINGERIE. But to finish the eclipse of the great artist, a journal of this morning contains the following announcement:

"Last evening at 11 o'clock, by the aid of three span of horses, CLESINGER's equestrian statue of FRANCIS I., in the Court of the Louvre, was pulled down, and now lies on the pavement a shapeless mass of plaster. Workmen will to-morrow remove the pedestal, and the ground it occupied will be cleared and leveled."

The court of the Louvre returns to its vacant solitude, France remains without a horse, and has an artist the less.

M. SINGER'S HEART.

The ceremony of transferring M. SINGER's heart from the cathedral of Notre Dame to that of St. Etienne-du-Mont, was performed a few days ago with a certain degree of ecclesiastical pomp. The ceremony, however, was confined to the Church, no civil or diplomatic dignities having been invited to take a part in it. The heart of the Archbishop has been enshrined and will be exhibited to the faithful on certain days on the spot on which he was struck down by the assassin's hand.

VERGNE'S HEAD.

The following are the peculiarities presented by VERGNE's head as examined phrenologically at the dissecting rooms of the School of Medicine: The forehead, high and narrow, offers no salient points; there exists no predilection for the arts. The organs of imitation and credulity are largely developed. The upper region, seat of benevolence, conscientiousness, veneration and firmness presents only a horizontal line depressed in the centre, these organs being nearly absent; on the other hand, the organs of secretiveness and circumspection are strongly developed, as likewise that of destructiveness. The organ of self-esteem is extremely prominent, whilst those of amativeness and philoprogenitiveness do not exist.

REBUILDING THE TUILERIES.

A part of the Tuileries, the Pavilion of Flora, next the river, is soon to be rebuilt. During the two or three years required for this important work, the official Winter residence will be at the Palais Elysée. The Pavilion de Flore was seriously shattered by the explosion of the powder magazine at Grenelle, seventy-five years ago, and has continued to settle obliquely ever since. The inclination towards the river at the eaves of the building is now about eleven inches! His Majesty does not feel willing to try the experiment any longer.

A FRENCH TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.

The speech of his Majesty, 1,600 words long, was transmitted to Rouen, sixty miles from Paris, in two hours, and to London in three hours. This is the fastest telegraphic performance on record in France. How does it compare with yours?

ACCIDENT TO ADELAIDE RISTORI.

At the San Carlo Theatre at Naples, Madame RISTORI, a few nights ago, in simulating syncope at the end of the fourth act of "Phèdre," fainted in earnest, and fell forward upon the gas lights which separate the stage from the orchestra. She broke four of the glasses and cut her arm in several places, but not seriously. MALAKOFF.

A Model Elder—Nathaniel Davis, of Albany.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

Not long since this venerable man was suddenly removed from his earthly service to the heavenly. He for a long time occupied a place as Ruling Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church in that city, and recently his pastor, the Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, in his usually happy manner, bore his testimony to the excellence of the character of his friend and coadjutor in a public discourse. In the admirable picture drawn, Dr. SPRAGUE has been true to the original. Few men are found in any church who may so entirely be held up as models as Mr. DAVIS. It was my privilege to know him well, and through eleven years to be in the habit of frequent intercourse with him, as a Christian friend and an active laborer in the various benevolent operations of our day. He was always to be relied on for promptness, sound judgment, and cheerful cooperation. Dr. SPRAGUE dwells on his exemplary regularity and constancy in sustaining the social and public meetings of the church. It was my privilege to see Mr. DAVIS in circumstances which have led me to think of him as one of the most valuable Elders a church could have. When a church is for a long time deprived of the presence and labors of a pastor through ill-health, or when a vacancy has occurred, is an eminently critical period. There is danger of scattering, or of running down, or of distraction, especially if adverse influences may be actively in operation. The excellent first pastor of the Second Church was laid aside in the early part of 1852, and left his charge for a Southern clime; and though he returned, it was not to labor. Soon he passed to his heavenly crown. Some time elapsed before Dr. SPRAGUE succeeded where he has most happily been and is. The time intervening from Dr. CUMMING's failure in health to the settlement of Dr. SPRAGUE, was one of great agitation on the subject of measures in advancing religion. The Second Church felt deeply this state of things, being without its pastor. It was then the worth of Mr. DAVIS was brought out. He was an Elder indeed. Though in active business and taking part in various societies—for he was always counted on—he found time to visit in every direction. He was untiring in his efforts; and having the confidence of all, he contributed more than any other man to keeping together the members of the Second Church in its comparative widowhood. The brethren of the ministry then in Albany knew well the value of his work in this crisis, and I doubt not remember with unusual interest his devotedness. Often have I said, "Oh! if all our Elders were such as he—always ready, always at their posts, and always as earnest, as judicious, as faithful—what blessed helps they would be to the ministry! My regard for my old friend, my veneration for his excellence, prompt me to hold him up thus as a model Elder.

ISAAC FERRIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—A young man living a short distance above Jacksonport, on Black River, Arkansas, a short time since married a young lady by the name of ANDERSON. A few days ago she was found lying about thirty steps from their residence with her throat cut from ear to ear; and on entering the house he was found in the room dead, with a bloody knife in his hand. Both were quite dead. He was a sober, industrious man, and both of their families stood high in the community. It is suspected they were murdered.

A colony of 100 men, for Kansas, shipped from Philadelphia, and another from the eastern cities, left Boston, on Friday, to board that ship before.

[illegible] Inauguration and [illegible] the count of the New Administration.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9, 1857.

The first levee of the newly inaugurated President was held on Friday, the 6th March, inst. All honest people of fashionable of every grade of politics, from all parts of the Union, attended. As I approached the White House, about 9 P. M., scenes of scenes—the illuminated mansion—the flitting of fairy forms—the hum, the buzz, of a human multitude—fixed my attention. With my companion on my arm I ascended the steps of the Palace amidst the rolling of wheels, the prancing of horses, the cracking of whips, the loud voices or rather yells of the coachmen claiming places and precedence. The names of Governor this, General that, and Judge somebody else; a Baron with a pursuivant of quivering proportion; a Lord from some petty German State, more remarkable for titles to worthless land in Israel sacred; a Polish Prince and a Russian Nabob; the Turkish Ambassador without his harem; together with a numberless host of Senators, members of Congress, contractors, editors and laymen, beset with indescribable effect upon my ear. We entered. Poor Aid, such a scene and my disorderly gait be-fore. The subdued murmurs of the human bee within—the swelling choruses of the music—the pressure—the swaying backwards and forwards—the anxiety of some to move forward—the painful desire of others to retire, a matter which it was impossible to accomplish—the gentlemen protecting the ladies, and the ladies endeavoring to preserve their ornaments and jewels and dresses from injury—the stream going out meeting the stream coming in—constituted to form a subject for contemplation not easily or soon to be forgotten. In the hall the writer of every one were concentrated in the search of some nook and secure nook easily to put away the cloak, the bonnet, the cravat, the chapeau, the mantelets, the walking cane. That feat accomplished, the mass compressed went on his way, if not rejoicing, content that his traps, anyhow, were securely stowed away. Innumerable queries were put—such as "Where is he?" "In which room is he receiving?" "Where's the President?" "Where is Mr. BUCHANAN?" And the sweet voices would merrily ring out, "Oh, how I should wish to see and be introduced to Miss LANE!" "What kind is her hair?" "What color are her eyes?" "Is she tall, thin, or an embonpoint?" "How old is she?" "Have you met her?" No special mode of dress was prescribed. No costume was particularly required. To be dressed as a lady and a gentleman was all that was necessary. And yet every one you met was superbly attired. I never saw a fashionable crowd to fall in with so much good humor under such circumstances. Every observance which taste and good feeling could desire was obeyed with the instincts and impulses of good breeding. No vulgar exclamations, no coarse gestures, no loud laughter disturbed the harmony of the vast assemblage. I could, if necessary, defy the severest criticisms to the proof. And yet it was an essentially citizen meeting without reference to distinctions of rank. It was a display of democratic elegance and grandeur of which any country, or nation or court in the world might feel proud.

MR. BUCHANAN.

I, at length, reached the Republican Sovereign Ruler. Mr. BUCHANAN looked to the greatest possible advantage. He was courteous, affable, and gay with all. The gentle and musical tones of his voice became more gentle and musical still when the ladies monopolized his attention. He united the peculiar lovable qualities of bonhommie to the ease and polish of the refined courtier. His dress, his looks, and his manner concentrated within them the essential attributes of an American gentleman. When he pressed my hand I felt as proud as an Emperor. My confidence rendered me silent. Satisfied with the genuine kindness which that grasp so eloquently displayed I passed on.

GENERAL CASS.

Like the sturdy oak of the forest which appears to grow more solid and enduring from age, there stood the veteran statesman, General CASS. The sentinel of the Constitution, the soldier of liberty, the unflinching advocate of Democracy, there he stood, the Secretary of State or Premier of the Buchanan Administration. He was only second in interest to the President on the occasion—equally dear to the hearts of millions for his fidelity, truth, consistency and honor as a politician and a man. His person may betray the influence of years; but his *eye* is as bright, his imagination as glowing, and his intellect as strong and clear and lucid as it was a quarter of a century ago. Long may they both live to enjoy and do honor to the positions they hold;—the guardians and supporters of the great and undying principles of WASHINGTON, of JEFFERSON, and JACKSON.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKENRIDGE.

It was my happy privilege to be introduced to Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. This was the first time I had seen him. In person he is a fine, noble fellow. I know not what his age may be; but to me he did not look a day over 30 years. The features of his face which attracted my attention and excited my admiration most were his fascinated and eyes. Among the female sex there is a polish and a beauty most remarkable; the latter are good-natured, expressive and bright. His person is finely formed. It is lithe and graceful in outline and muscular in proportion. Its movements are natural, graceful and easy. He reminded me immediately of O'CONNOR MARTIN—stands to me my personal friend RICHARD O'CONNOR, the Irish patriot—who, between the ages of 30 and 40, was said to be among the handsomest men in London, and to have been peculiarly troublesome to the hearts of the ladies of Queen VICTORIA's Court and the distinguished coterie of London and Paris. He brings to his position as President of the Senate talents of the highest order, a richly endowed intellect, admirable temper, a good heart, a chivalrous spirit and a polished manner.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, next claims my careful regards. He is a true type of the chivalry of the South. In the very flower of manhood, he bestows upon his country, in his official position, the benefits of great experience as a parliamentary tactician and a thorough man of business. His cultivated intellect is especially fitted to discharge his enormous duties. His integrity as a statesman, and his truthfulness and honor as a gentleman, point him out as a Minister upon whom the President and the country can rely. His office at the Treasury is no sinecure. The labors attending its efficient discharge are onerous in the highest degree; but he is fully equal to his task.

THE LADY OF THE MANSION.

I don't know that I am justified by the severe rules of social life to notice the young gentlewoman to whom it has been given by her attached uncle to preside over the social duties and requirements of the White House. I suppose I am entitled to some indulgence on this point, when I say I have many precedents in the Press for my course. Oftentimes the pen of the journalist goes beyond the limits of strictly critical propriety, not only from anxiety to discharge his duties as well as lies in his power, but also from a proclivity to satisfy his own feelings. I seldom, however, meet an act of this kind dictated by impertinence. I think I may say that, generally speaking, a sense of delicacy keeps back many matters of observation, as far as ladies are concerned, which would be considered deeply interesting to the readers of newspapers. So that as it may, I have only to add that if on this occasion I may err, or if I may have erred before, in the matter or manner of my correspondence, I can sincerely assure all concerned that I had no intention to offend or transcend the bounds which the most delicate judgment may prescribe. In the present instance, I suppose I may be permitted to suggest that Miss LANE occupies a position in the palatial residence of her eminent relative *similar to that which Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie occupy at Buckingham Palace and the Tuileries.* Nor is it, in my mind, too much for me to add that the attention of the American fashionable world will be directed to the Republican princess who presides over the social arrangements of the official residence of the President. I was favored with an introduction to the gentlewoman in question by Mr. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, through my friend General BUNKUM. I had but a brief opportunity to converse with her; yet, brief as it was, I was enabled to decide that she was worthy of her high and distinguished destiny. Personal beauty, in the female sex, at all times, and under all circumstances, commands admiration. It has been so from the beginning of time, and will be so, I calculate, to the end. It commences with the rising and travels on to the setting of the sun. But when personal beauty in women is combined with the endowments and ornaments of the mind, it is more than doubly attractive. These mental qualities and qualifications appear to me not to consist of artistic and scientific accomplishments so much as in that charm of delicacy and gentleness which natural impulse and the delicate refinements of the heart impart. This cannot be well described. The hauteur on the lip of beauty—that attitude of feminine power, which trained and polished ladies know how so well to assume—the nonchalant ease and dégagé manner which dazzles with meteoric effect—are, in themselves, very attractive. The queenly air and tone of superiority, combined with self-possession, which what is called good-breeding gives to some, is not only dazzling but imposing. The possession of these arts and sciences of female culture is a gift after which the great feminine majority are ever on the run. But I mistake much if gentleness of demeanor, a shrinking susceptibility of soul, modest diffidence, purity of thought, artlessness of action, and guilelessness of heart—associated with personal charms—do not combine to produce the finest and noblest specimens of the sex. Of course, I am no judge in these matters. My years are in the sear and yellow leaf. I have passed the meridian and am gaining downwards into the valley of life's pilgrimage. Young men may not agree with me. On this I do not insist. But I am prejudged by my years to record my theory. Miss LANE, as far as my immature judgment goes, belongs to the latter category. Her beauty reminds me of that mixed Celt and Saxon in Ireland which Lord BYRON has immortalized by calling the most exquisite in the world; and her artlessness and grace and sweetness and goodness of heart and manner make her a genuine and noble American girl. The takings of this year which that incomparable on female manners and styles of beauty have been refreshed by the gifted memories of a friend who fails not to describe Miss LANE as a young lady of accomplishments and manners, not only fit to grace a court, but to adorn and hallow the social circle.

SUPPERS.

Some fat men dressed up the passages. Obesity and corpulence contrasted sadly upon spare. The Falstaffs passed the parlours. Rivers ran down their cheeks. My own Falstaff image was like a political spectre. A Banco chorus of congratulations, hilarity and harmonious form, several times emphasized,

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is a flippant correspondent, [illegible] leading city paper, who seems to be posted in [illegible] for the purpose of putting him at all the institutions, and in the habitual of all "[illegible]" style, he attacks in his last letter—by the [illegible] the Englishman's peculiarly loyal institution of royalty. Now, at in the same letter "Our Gossiping Correspondent" pleads guilty to two errors he had previously fallen into, it is just possible that in the two cases he instances to prove the truth of the proposition "that Royalty is a useless superfetation of the body politic." (What is a superfetation?) he stumbles very wide of the mark.

The first example cited in support from Queen VICTORIA's liberality, is that of a Mr. BOGUE, a low comedian, who plays at the "Olympic," and who has performed lately before the Court at Windsor, for which service he received the sum of [illegible] and four pence, the same amount that he would have been paid if he had performed at the theatre where he is engaged, his due, and that which he bargained for with his manager at the time he made his engagement for the season. This is a [illegible] and thoroughly understood by the profession, who generally consider that there is some honor attached to performing under the circumstances. The whole management of the private theatricals is left to Mr. CHARLES KEAN, who makes his own [illegible] with each artist, or does "our gossiping correspondent" think that Queen VICTORIA "manages" them herself, and that probably when paying Mr. BOGUE the thirteen shillings and fourpence, she was "obliged to borrow the odd change of one of her maids of honor?" But I have not done with this case. For the sake of those of your readers who do not look over the English papers, I would mention that the amount Mr. BOGUE had, a few days previous to his gift to the poor-box of this 13s. 4d., applied for protection under the bankruptcy act, although in the receipt of [illegible] per annum, which, for a "second-rate comedy man," is considered a good salary. It was evidently done, therefore, as a cunning trick to gain a little public sympathy.

Now for our gossiping correspondent's second instance in which he alludes Prince ALBERT, [illegible] well-known generosity of [illegible] can attest it.

A woman says she has lost five sons during the Crimean campaign, in Sebastopol, &c., &c., and therefore appeals to Prince ALBERT as a Field-Marshal for relief. So far so good. She is relieved. The Prince, "so many calls on his purse," "he really cannot, he will not give her a shilling." Oh hard-hearted Prince! I dare say "our gossiping correspondent" would readily spend 1/ out of his salary for such a purpose. Stop! I must again give a little information for the benefit of those who do not read the London papers. This same lady, having advertised in the papers of her destitution, and having had several pounds subscribed to her, is brought up before Mr. BOWNAS, the Magistrate, as an impostor, and is in reality (but she is an old one, never had any sons, is not destitute, and not a subject for any kind of charity.

I do not know how the Prince may act in the matter, but if he reports the request in which the Australian gentlemen, both VICTORIA and Anderson, had, I do not think he will take up the valuable space of daily papers by such gossiping letters, certainly not worth their postage; and, by the by, too, where so much can be said that you will not know. It is a great pity that a correspondent of so valuable an American paper, like this gossiping writer, I [illegible] should be a mere mouthpiece of Court and Aristocratic twaddle, instead of exposing and putting down the higher impudence and humbuggery of the English people.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours, truly, AN ENGLISHMAN.

The Democratic Electioneering at Minnesota, [illegible]

The following correspondence should have preceded the letter of Jesse J. Gunnison, Esq., which we published a few days since:

MONTGOMERY, N. J., Thursday, March 12, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I am pained to hear of the excitement prevailing in your community, growing out of the removal of the daughter of an old and highly esteemed friend of mine to a lunatic asylum. I always thought that I have respected since I have known you, and esteemed for his many noble qualities, is unjustly charged with inhumanity and cruelty to his young daughter. As you reside where these acts of inhumanity are said to have been perpetrated, and must be familiar with the facts in the case, you will oblige me and my family, who have known Mr. BOGUNS in intimate terms with the mother from childhood, by giving us the facts, so far as they may have come to your knowledge. Truly yours, &c.,

IRA G. WHITEHEAD.

Rev. Dr. N. MURRAY.

ELIZABETH, Friday, March 13, 1857.

To Hon. Ira G. Whitehead:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of inquiry as to the case which is so deeply exciting our community, is at hand. I am not the person to give you the most direct, and full, and accurate information. As I have made no personal investigation into the facts, and as all the persons primarily interested are connected with my congregation. Yet I have heard much on both sides; and from what I have heard, and from the documents which I have seen, will briefly state to you what are the facts in the case so far as they have come to my knowledge.

1. It is a fact that a lovely young lady has been sent to a private Lunatic Asylum at Hartford; a young lady, on the side of both her parents, connected with some of the most excellent families in our city.

2. It is alleged, and on testimony that [illegible] my belief, that this young lady has exhibited for a few years past, [illegible] symptoms of derangement for a few days previous.

3. It is alleged that when the widowed mother could no longer bear up under her heavy sorrow, [illegible] to her child, she sought and obtained the advice of three physicians, in the City of New-York. Two of them made a personal examination of the young lady, the third only heard a statement of the case; and they all united in the opinion that she was insane, and advised her being sent to an asylum. This she was accordingly done, by the gentlemen of the Bar. Her character, in relations to other concerns, for humanity and high integrity, there is, I believe, but one opinion. One of the New-York physicians, Dr. GURNEY, eminent in his profession, [illegible] his opinion, and challenged investigation as to the correctness.

4. On the advice of those physicians, the widowed mother, accompanied by her own son, a graduate of West Point and an officer in the army, and by a clergyman of distinguished reputation for his piety, Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, of New-York, took her daughter to Hartford, with her full knowledge of their intent, and placed her in the care of Dr. BROWN.

5. After having the young lady for a few days under his care, Dr. BROWN came to a public dinner, March 5, placed in his hands by Mr. BOGUE, of New-York, a distinguished merchant, of the firm of McCURDY, ALLEN & BOGUE, that he considered her decidedly insane, and that "were she his own child, he would place her in a Lunatic Asylum."

These, as far as I know, these are the substantial facts in the case. That the mother acted on the advice of competent physicians; that Dr. BROWN considers the daughter insane; there can be no doubt. The mother acted with the advice of her nearest kin, cousins, and immediate friends; and it should be taken for granted, until there is overwhelming proof to the contrary, that she acted with entire conscientiousness, and only for the benefit of her child. The contrary supposition would shock her natural affection and of humanity, and would convert her into something worse than a brute.

Of the very many things that are said pro and con, and by persons of the highest respectability, I say nothing. Passion and humanity are to be taken as cold as mercury; as the cool barometer, the stormy goes down. If the mother has erred in the case, it is in not consulting with some beyond her own immediate family circle, and with whom she has been living on terms of social intimacy. Her own sons, officers in the army, as well as men with which other men may not have intercourse, is a question that should be left entirely to those upon whom the Lord has laid the chastening rod.

With the kindest regards to your family, I am, as ever, Truly yours, N. MURRAY.

MYSTERY, MURDER, ROMANCE AND CRIME IN MEMPHIS, TENN.—A short time since a young man by the name of TARVER, in Memphis

TRINITY CHURCH.

Rev. William H. Rollinson's Testimony Before the Assembly Committee.

Rev. William H. Rollinson, called and sworn.—Examined by Senate Committee.

Q—Where is your residence and what is your office? A—My residence is in Geneva, Ontario County, Western New-York; and my office is that of Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, to which office I was consecrated in 1840.

Q—What part of the State of New-York does your Diocese embrace? A—The western part, including Seneca, Chemung, Steuben, Ontario, Lewis and Jefferson Counties, with all the counties west of them.

Q—Has Trinity Church, New-York, aided any of the churches in your Diocese? A—Yes; I learn from the statistics of the Rector of Trinity Church that she has aided, altogether, since 1840, in Western New-York, about 27 churches, being 6 before the year 1814, and 21 since that year. Some were aided twice. Of those 21 aided since 1814, about 20 have been aided since I became Bishop.

Q—In what way has the aid of Trinity Church been extended to these churches? A—In almost every case, except Trinity Church, Utica, as far as I know, by grants of money, in small sums, for churches and parsonages, for which grants in some cases Trinity Church has taken a mortgage on the church, and in other cases she has not.

Q—Has Trinity Church ever foreclosed any of the mortgages on churches, or ever required the annual interest to be paid to her? A—I have never heard of any such case in Western New-York, or in my part; I do not usually concern myself about debts, until the vestry certify that its debts are paid, if necessary, provided for; I mortgage to Trinity Church, in Utica, for a certain amount, and with a certain interest; I have never heard of any such case; but we have received, in addition to that, an additional mortgage, against its alienation from its holy objects.

Q—Has any church in your Diocese, to which Trinity has made a grant of money, without taking a mortgage on church edifice, ever been lost to the congregation or diocese? A—Yes; a church on which Trinity Church took no mortgage for a grant of 2000 was sold for debt, and the congregation dispersed; a mortgage on Trinity Church would have saved it, or at least saved the 2000, for the use of the diocese elsewhere.

Q—When Trinity Church has thus taken mortgages from churches in your diocese for moneys granted to them, what has been the effect of this upon the interest and condition of the churches thus aided? A—Favorable. 1. By preventing such churches from being alienated from the holy objects for which they were created. 2. By encouraging the individual members to sustain the churches thus secured to its object. 3. By attracting outside people to the church thus known to be secured to its object, without their being called in to help to pay its debt. 4. By being an obstacle to a first mortgage against further mortgages of the church for debt. 5. I cannot say that I have seen any actual, upset sail, substantial or pecuniary evils result from such mortgages in my diocese.

Q—Has Trinity Church ever, to your knowledge or belief, sought to exercise any influence over the course or opinions either of the clergy or the parishes in your diocese? A—No.

Q—Has Trinity Church, to your knowledge or belief, ever been governed by party considerations in making her grants to churches in your diocese? A—No.

Q—Has Trinity Church made any grants for educational purposes in your diocese? A—Yes, a most important and liberal one to the value of $50,000, to Geneva College in 1851. The grant was made when Geneva College was in a disastrous and critical condition, occasioned by the State withdrawing unexpectedly, under the two year provision of the new Constitution of 1846, in regard to appropriations, her annual grant of $6,000 to the College, leaving nearly $6,000 unpaid, (and still unpaid) a debt upon the College Trustees, who were without means to pay the Professors, all of whom but the President sought other posts, and the students diminished in number from eighty (the highest number under the State grant) to thirty-seven. When the prospect of private endowment to maintain new Professors was dim and gloomy, and the very continuance of the College dubious, in this emergency Trinity Church was asked to endow the College, which she did in 1851, by a grant of $50,000 at the interest, at six per cent, to be paid annually until (both) the continuance and prosperity of the Academy, as Professional, on the condition that the College should make in its literary department a free College forever, to all students that come to it, and that it take the name Hobart Free College, by act of the Legislature. Since which time the faculty have been sustained, and the students have increased from thirty-seven to ninety-six, a larger number than it ever had under the State grant. And $32,000 additional endowment, viz: a professorship of $15,000; a fellowship of $5,000, and two scholarships of $1,000 each, and several benefactions have been received from private sources, not one of which endowments, I am convinced, would have been made, without this grant from Trinity Church.

Q—Do you think that the Vestry of Trinity Church has done its utmost to make the capital of the property of that Corporation available for the founding, or support, or promotion of religious, charitable, or educational institutions, or purposes? A—As I cannot name the wealthy church corporation, or individuals in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, who I think does, in these respects, act with the spirit of the property up to full obligations to God, and does not argument with it; as the question covers the proceedings of the Vestry before I was born; as I am not aware, and never have been acquainted with the exact conditions, or external arrangement of the property of Trinity Church, and therefore, am not qualified to give an opinion on such a point, I can only say, that if the present Rector and Vestry, who have charge of the property, declare that they have done, or are doing, to their utmost in these respects, I would rely upon their statement, as that of honorable, high-minded, faithful and conscientious men, in preference to my own views, which must be founded on most imperfect knowledge, and in opposition to the opinions and judgments (respecting the use of Trinity Church property) of disappointed applicants, eager expectant enthusiasts in experimental schemes of good, the heads of church parties and local enemies, or any other individuals, but practically, unacquainted with the facts of the case, however pious, worthy, zealous, and highly esteemed I may regard them.

Q—What, in your judgment, would be the effect of the repeal of the law of 1814? A—Disastrous to the Church, both in New-York City and in the country. Disastrous to the Church in New-York City: 1. By engendering at once a long and bitter litigation before the Courts, between Trinity Church Corporation and the other churches in the City, to the question, generally and legally, of the repeal of the law, requiring a repeal of the law of 1784, or a modification of it by another law like that of 1814. 2. By dividing the churches outside of Trinity Church Corporation into parties for and against Trinity Church on all these points. 3. By splitting up every congregation into such parties. 4. By making the election of vestry for Trinity Church an annual occasion of unholy excitement, collision and contest, most injurious to the character, piety, prosperity and usefulness of the Church. 5. By throwing an unquenchable firebrand among the clergy and laity in New-York. 6. By raising at once such questions as these to distract the clergy and parishes: If the rector of Trinity Church be the "rector of New-York and all its inhabitants," is he not rector over all the churches under the charter? Are not all the other rectors in New-York merely his assistants? Are not all the churches in New-York merely chapels of Trinity Church? Is not the law authorizing separate parishes in the City unconstitutional? Ought not the charters of other corporations to be annulled, as incompatible with the charter of Trinity, which would then comprise all the inhabitants of the City? The law as it stands, silences all such questions; repeal it, and in my judgment, with such a property at issue, and in a city containing 2,000 lawyers, many of the highest eminence and keenest penetration, such like questions would start up at once to produce chaos, confusion, and conflict, and to draw away thousands of dollars from charitable, religious and educational institutions and purposes, to a most baneful litigation. The repeal of the law would be disastrous to the whole Church of the State outside of the City. 1. By raising the question, as to the right of dispersing any of this property out of the City, which is denied by some, but which the present corporation has admitted, and has temporarily acted on. 2. By leading almost necessarily to the division of all the property among the City churches. 3. By thus cutting off all the feeble country churches from the benefit of the property, on which what has been a stream of more [illegible] benevolence to religious, charitable and educational institutions in rural districts. [illegible] Church in the City of New-York [illegible] in a most unchristian and [illegible] spirit, [illegible] each other; pamphleteering and publishing in angry and stirring the whole press in New-York and in the country, secular and religious, into sharp, bitter and contentious controversy, detrimental to the reputation of the Church for stability, quietude and peace, and not promotive of the sanctification and salvation of men, but subversive of sound law and morals.

Counsel to Mr. Spencer—Is the opinion expressed in the answer you have given, your opinion of churchmen generally? A—My opinion is founded upon my knowledge and observation of human nature generally, and of religious controversies and church contentions, generally.

Q—Have you looked over the names of the persons who testified before the Committee in the City of New-York? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Are not the laymen who testified among the most liberal to country churches? A—I have never, that I recollect, made personal applications to any of them, but some of them bear a high reputation for liberality, with other churchmen in New-York, and I have myself a high personal regard for them. I cannot answer as to their liberality to country churches.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO.—The clipper bark Wheelwright came into port this morning, in thirty-five days from Rio de Janeiro, with her colors at half-mast. Capt. JAMES A. HONSON, of the Wheelwright died at Rio of yellow fever on the 4th of February, and the bark was brought home by Capt. J. J. DUPAYX. Capt. HONSON was in the 47th year of his age, one of the most experienced shipmasters out of this port, and a man universally esteemed. We learn from Capt. DUPAYX that the sickness at Rio was on the increase, particularly among the shipping. Among the deaths was that of Capt. DRAKSON, of the bark Rosina, of Richmond, Va., who died on the 31st of January.—Baltimore Patriot.

The rules of Christ Church, at Montreal, were sold at auction last week. Only $390 were realized.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—MARCH 19.

[illegible]

The crew of the barks General Pierce, brought into this port from St. Thomas by the ship Centurion, charged with the murder of Captain Lennon and Charles L. Geyer, mate of the General Pierce, were brought before the Commissioner for committal.

A letter was submitted from Mr. Charles J. Helm, U. S. Commercial agent at St. Thomas, announcing the arrival of the accused parties at that port, their arrest there, and shipment to New-York by the Centurion. Accompanying this letter were the depositions of the first and second mates, and one seaman, setting forth the particulars of the alleged mutiny and murder. Their story is, that on the morning of the 19th of February last, Capt. Lennon struck the mate in the wheel, and then thereupon ensued a general mutiny among the seamen. One of the seamen went to the cabin, where the cook was, and stabbed him, killing him instantly—the object being to prevent his bringing any arms to the captain. The first and second mates were prevented from interfering, on threat of their lives. One of the mutineers struck the captain over the head with a marline spike, knocking him senseless to the deck—after which he was stabbed twice in the breast. The bodies of the captain and cook were afterwards thrown overboard. To avert subsequent suspicion, in the log book an entry was made that an epidemic prevailed on board, and that the captain and cook had died therefrom. The brig was given in charge of the first mate, he being the only party on board who understood navigation. He shipped her for St. Thomas, and on landing gave information of what had occurred to the United States commercial agent stationed on that island. Upon the letter and depositions, as submitted, the Commissioner committed John De Costa, (Portuguese,) John Smith, (Portuguese,) John Netz, (Mexican,) and John Brown, (of Buenos Ayres,) upon the charge of revolt and murdering the captain and cook. C. H. W. Perkins, George Mundy, John Morris and George Kelly were held as witnesses. They were all committed to Eldridge street jail, and the examination set down for 10 o'clock this morning.

The Ambitious Coachman—Case of Miss Baker—Mr. Dean Sues out a Writ of Habeas Corpus for the Production of his Mary Ann—No Return Made—Adjournment of Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—March 19.

Before Judge Davies.

Yesterday, before Hon. Judge DAVIES of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, John Dean appeared with his counsel to take part in the proceedings on the return to the writ of habeas corpus, which, on the preceding day, had been issued on the petition of the said Dean, to John G. Boker for the production of Mary Ann Dean, nee Boker, the petitioner's wedded wife. The writ was made returnable at 2 o'clock. Long prior to that hour, however, the hall of the Court became densely packed, ingress having been refused, by order of the Judge, to the Court-room. For some reason or other, probably for purposes of convenience, or perhaps by way of a pious fraud on the public, it was stated that the proceedings would take place in the United States District Court room. On the door leading to that apartment the crowd naturally concentrated, so as to render the hall absolutely impassable. When 2 o'clock arrived, and the parties, petitioner, counsel, throng were in momentary expectation of relief by obtaining entrance to the room, they were suddenly beset on the rear by Harry Bartholdi and a crowd of doughty retainers, who with long poles valiantly charged the solid mass, and by dint of shouting, shouldering, pushing and swearing, succeeded in clearing a couple of square yards or so. In the meantime the reporters were admitted to the Court-room by another door, and there they sat patiently for half an hour.

During that time Mr. Spencer and his client presented themselves before Judge DAVIES, who was sitting in the Supreme Court-room on the other side of the Hall. Neither Mr. Boker nor the young lady appeared, but Mr. Edwards, as counsel, attended on Mr. Boker's behalf. On subsequent inquiry we were informed that Mr. Boker was quite unwell—so ill, in fact, as to be unable to leave his bed. Of the condition of the young lady, or her whereabouts, all inquiry failed to elicit positive information. Whilst the counsel and the Judge were engaged in private consultation, Mr. James T. Brady, who was employed in a case which was being tried in the adjoining room, entered, and, addressing the Judge, said:

I wish to make a statement to your Honor in regard to this case. I see from the papers that in the petition presented for the habeas corpus now before you, Dean stated that he employed my partner in business, after failing to see me. I was consulted about this case—not by Dean personally, but by some one in his behalf, and I expressly declined engaging in the matter, though I knew neither of the parties, for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, but not necessary to be disclosed here. I have at present no partner in business. The misapprehension probably arose from the fact that Mr. Dean conferred with Mr. Burchard, who is frequently associated with me in professional matters; but he has, as I am told, returned to Mr. Dean the papers which he received from him. Your Honor will please to understand that I am not connected with, nor to be connected with this matter in any way whatever.

Mr. Spencer stated that all he had to say in regard to this matter was that his client, John Dean, went to Mr. Burchard and stated the case, and understood the result of the interview to be that Mr. Burchard had agreed to take the suit in hand. It appeared, however, that there was some misapprehension about that, he (counsel) was anxious to have the proceedings adjourned, so as to enable him to employ assistant counsel in the interval.

The Judge accordingly ordered an adjournment till Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The announcement of this result to the mass of people outside was received with everything but satisfaction.

Immediately afterwards a little incident occurred which, as showing how readily people will believe anything when their curiosity is excited, partakes somewhat of the ludicrous. The wife of Judge Roosevelt, accompanied by another lady, had visited the Court room for the purpose of seeing the Judge. They happened to be sitting in the room in which Judge DAVIES presides when Dean and his counsel appeared. Everybody, of course, began to ask for the lady—"Where is Miss Boker?" "Don't know," said somebody; "perhaps she is one of those ladies."

Instantly the whisper spread with electric rapidity, but curtailed of the "perhaps." It reached the crowd without, and when Mrs. Roosevelt and her friend, under escort of Mr. Barthuldi, the officer, passed through the hall to her carriage, she had to run the gauntlet of about five hundred open mouths, and twice five hundred staring eyes, and innumerable audible exclamations of "That's her."

In reference to the statement in Dean's petition that "he had engaged as additional counsel the partner of James T. Brady, not being able to see Mr. Brady himself," the following facts may be necessary by way of explanation:

Dean called on Mr. Brady with the papers relating to his case. Mr. Brady having other business to attend to, told him that he might submit them to Mr. Burchard. Dean went accordingly to Mr. Burchard, by whom he was desired to leave his papers, and call again for an answer. He did call again, and the papers were returned to him.

Thus the affair at present stands. What the result may be is of course, matter of mere conjecture. When Mr. Dean will obtain possession of his wife, or whether she will be consigned to the tender mercies of some lunatic asylum, or whether Mr. Dean will be prevailed upon to abandon his claims on her "for consideration," are all questions equally interesting and unanswerable. In the meantime, we can console ourselves with the reflection, equally profound and classic—nous verrons.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 19.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE PAYMENT OF REGISTER'S CLERKS.—ACT OF 1853.

In re John Widley vs. A. V. Stout, County Treasurer.—This was an application for a peremptory mandamus against the County Treasurer, to compel him to pay the plaintiff the sum of $389 75, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Supervisors on the 13th of February last, for services as engrossing clerk in the Register's office during the year 1854.

The defence made is, that the law of 1853 made the Register alone responsible, and that the Charter of 1853 required the work to be done by contract; that the County was not liable, and that by the Charter and act of 1853 the Comptroller was the party to comply with the mandamus.

The plaintiff contended that he was appointed clerk in the office before the amended Charter, and therefore was not affected by it; that the acts of 1844, 1845 and 1853 made the Register the agent of the County in employing engrossing clerks, and the last section of the act of 1853 directed the engrossing clerks to be paid out of the fees paid into the County by the Register; that no mandamus could issue against the Comptroller, he being an officer of the City, and not of the County, and that under the Charter of 1853 it could not issue against him. About the meaning of the act of 1853 on this point there seemed to be some doubt, the different sections somewhat contradicting themselves.

His Honor took the papers and will soon render a decision.

DECISIONS.

Amanda M. Clark vs. Allen Clark.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Wheaton vs. Emerson.—Plaintiff Wheaton was bound by the terms of his receipt to cancel the judgment, and must acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment. Motion granted with $7 costs.

Gordon vs. Edwards.—Proceedings of plaintiff are regular. The motion to set aside judgment denied. Defendant may defend on payment of costs of opposing motion. Judgment and execution to stand as security. Also the costs of entering up judgment.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Van Schaick vs. Third-Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion for injunction granted. The plaintiff in 1853 rented some thirty-three lots situated in the (then) Nineteenth Ward, on Third avenue, near Sixty-first street, to the Third-avenue Railroad Company. The Company agreed to pay all taxes, Croton water rents, "and assessments of what kind soever, which should or might be, after the making of the said instrument, imposed upon the said premises," &c. On the opening of the Central Park the Commissioners made an assessment of $8,616 on the property. The owner, Mr. Van Schaick, learning that the Company were intending to avoid paying this assessment by assigning the lease to some irresponsible person, applied to the Court for an injunction restraining them from so doing, and compelling them to pay the assessment by a certain day, to be named.

His Honor rendered a short opinion, stating the facts as they appeared, and granting the motion.

NOTICE.

No order will be entered upon a litigated motion, except on consent or on at least one day's notice to the opposing parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

Willett vs. Grosvenor.—Injunction continued with leave to move for a receiver on two days' notice.

Bass vs. Christie.—Order to reduce bail to $500. No costs of motion to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John H. McCann vs. Joseph Barnet.—Motion to set aside judgment granted with $10 costs.

Henry Dilker et al. vs. Conrad Eschler.—Motion denied, with privilege to renew on further papers.

The Fire Department vs. Henry Stanley et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William Brandon vs. Charles McLoughlin.—Referred to Thomas Boese.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

SUIT FOR SHOREHAGE.

Adams vs. Lichtenstein.—The plaintiff in this case is a broker. Some time ago he effected a sale of the premises No. 94 Bowery, belonging to the defendant, for the sum of $24,500. For effecting this sale he claimed the usual commission of one per cent, amounting to $245. On the part of the defendant, who for a long time past has occupied the premises as a ribbon store, it was alleged that the plaintiff had already received $175 from the purchaser of the property, and therefore could recover nothing from the defendant. The Court, however, held that as long as the defendant had employed the plaintiff to effect the sale, and the latter had done so, it mattered not what he had received from other parties for his services. Judgment for plaintiff for $245, with costs and allowance.

SUIT AGAINST A HEALTH WARDEN FOR TAKING POULTRY ALLEGED TO BE UNWHOLESOME.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

Thomas McGinnis vs. Charles Hicks.—The defendant in this suit is the Health-Warden of the Third Ward, and on the 28th day of February last, in the prosecution of his duties, he seized three barrels of poultry and prairie hens at Washington Market, alleging them to be unhealthy. The poultry belonged to the plaintiff, who now brings suit against the defendant for the value of his property. On the part of the defence it was alleged that the defendant, in the prosecution of his duties to guard the health of the City and its inhabitants, legally seized and destroyed the property. The testimony as to whether the poultry was or was not unhealthy was conflicting. It seemed that it had been frozen and again thawed out. The case was not concluded.

CIRCUIT COURT, BROOKLYN.—THURSDAY, 19th.

Before Judge Strong.

Nicholas Wyckoff, assignee of John J. Van Cott, vs. James B. Taylor, Gustavus A. Sacchi and Terrence McGuigan.—Inquest before a Jury for damages. Mr. Van Cott in 1855 sold to defendant, Taylor, a quantity of earth above the grade on the Van Cott farm, Greenpoint, for $4,200. Taylor sold one half of his interest to defendant, Sacchi, and they employed McGuigan to remove the earth. The suit is brought by Mr. Wyckoff, as assignee of Mr. Van Cott, who alleges that defendants removed earth to the depth of 8 or 1 feet below the grade. Verdict for plaintiff, $5,000, with an allowance of $100.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR MARCH 20.—Nos. 56, 66, 67, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 106, 108, 109.

The Sheepshead Rape Case.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—THURSDAY, March 19.

Before Judge Strong, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

This Court assembled at 10 o'clock, when District-Attorney Schumaker moved for a new panel of Jurors to enable him to try the other parties concerned in the Sheepshead Bay outrage the present term.

Counsel for Richard Lewis (one of the defendants) said that an important witness was absent, and his attendance could not be secured at the present term, and besides he doubted if an impartial Jury could be obtained so soon after the trial of Jackson.

The District-Attorney acquiesced in the latter view of the case and did not further urge the matter, but suggested that the indictments might be sent to the Sessions, the next term of which commences the first Monday in April. Mr. Huntley was not ready to answer definitely whether he had any objections to make to that or not, when the Court stated that they would hear any objections on Saturday next.

The District-Attorney then moved for the discharge, upon their own recognizance of the witnesses Catherine Sullivan and Jane Muldoon, and asked for an allowance for them, adding that they were without means, and he had already found it necessary to furnish them with some articles necessary to their comfort.

The Court ordered their discharge and an allowance for their immediate wants.

THE NEW-UTRECHT MURDER.

The preliminary hearing as to the sanity of John Wesley Layman, indicted for killing Cornelius Cannon, in New-Utrecht, was set down for Monday next.

DIXSON IN LIMBO.

John Dixson, indicted with Jackson (convicted) for rape, since his bail was increased to $2,000, has been in jail, where he will probably remain until his trial.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—March 19.

Before Judge Culver.

This Court was occupied most of the day in an assault and battery case, which is still on. The calendar was run down towards night, but no other cases being ready, the following calendar was made up for the 20th: Nos. 19, 28, 30, 40, 44, 45, 58, 63, 68, 69, 71, 77, 79, 85.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

THURSDAY, March 19, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 81¼ ⅌ 100 lbs.

BARILLA—Tenerife, $25@$26 ⅌ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $38 ⅌ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 26c.@28½c. ⅌ lb.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS & SHOES—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, at full prices. Java, 15a.@16c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 13a.@13½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo, 11c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Is in limited request at our quotations: New Sheathing, 34c.@35c.; Old do., 25c.@26½c.; Yellow do., 28c.; American ingots, 26c.@28½c.; Chili Pig, 27½c.; Bolts, 28c.; and Brazier's, 30c. ⅌ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila at 11c.@11¾c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The general inquiry is fair and prices are well supported. Operators are now expecting later news, per *Africa*, from Europe. Their movements will be somewhat restricted until they get the news.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12¾	13¼	13½
Middling	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	14
Middling Fair	14¼	14¼	14¾	15
Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15¼

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is unsettled. The inquiry is improving; prices of desirable lots are firm, while those of ordinary grades show a decline. The sales reported since our last comprise about 9,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 90@$6 00
Straight State	6 00@6 18
Favorite and Extra State	6 10@6 40
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lakes	5 90@6 00
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 10@6 30
Fancy Michigan	6 15@6 25
Extra Michigan	6 35@7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 35@7 50
Extra Ohio	6 30@7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 60@6 80
Extra Genesee	7 00@8 50
Extra Missouri	6 35@8 50

The latter is maintaining its high name and popularity. Indeed, many buyers prefer Mississippi to any other flour sold here. In this connection, we may mention that the Legislature of Missouri recently passed a law requiring all manufacturers of flour to place upon the barrels containing it, "the name of the person or the style of the firm who manufactured the same, also the State and town or place, and mill or mills where manufactured, and also the grade of the quality and weight thereof," under penalty of twice the value of the flour from which such particulars are omitted. The same law prohibits the defacing or altering of any such brand, under similar penalty. These legal requirements will serve to maintain the character of Missouri flour. Canadian is in demand, but at easier rates. Superfine to extra commands only $5 15@$5 50 ⅌ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern continues in good request at, however, reduced prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,600 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $5 50@$6 and $6 15 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $5 50@$5 25 for Pine to Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 00@$3 05 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat of prime quality is scarce and held above the views of purchasers, hence the inactivity in the market. Rye is quiet and languid, at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Northern, ⅌ bushel; 2,000 bushels were reported sold within the range. Barley is very quietly offered, and in small quantity quoted ⅌ [illegible] at from $1 [illegible] ⅌ for common to prime ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and heavy; sale have been reported of about 5,000 bushels, at from $1 [illegible]@$1 75 ⅌ bushel, showing a decided advance on prices previously ruled. These commodities are relatively dearer at Albany than here. There Canadian Rye is in [illegible] $1 50@$1 55 for good to prime Barley, and $1 [illegible] for good to prime Barley Malt ⅌ bushel, with a good inquiry, partly for future delivery, even at these high rates. A private agency, representing, when authorized, some extensive [illegible] at the recent currency here for Barley and Barley Malt, writes that no Already "Barley has ranged in the street at $1 30@$1 40, and at the railroad depôt, in car lots, at $1 35@$1 50, for, ten to twelve days past. The last sale on Tuesday embraced 6,300 bushels, to come forward by canal, at $1 55. Barley Malt has been selling here for days, in lots of 5,000 to 10,000 bushels, ⅌ ⅌ on Northern, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at $1 50@$1 61, and now, at $1 55. The primest samples are held at light as $1 60 ⅌ bushel." Oats remain in moderate supply and fair request, at 52c. @[illegible] for Western; 53c.@55c. for State; 47c.@50c. for Jersey, and 48c.@50c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, but at still easier rates. There were sales reported to-day of about 32,000 bushels, at 70c.@71½c. for mixed Western, in store; 69c.@71½c. for mixed Southern; 69c.@71c. for new and old Yellow, and 70c.@72c. for White, ⅌ bushel.

GUNPOWDER—Blasting, $2; Shipping, $4 50@$4 75; and Rifle, $5@$5 25 ⅌ 25 lbs.

HAY—About 600 bales Hires were disposed of at 85c.@90c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 40 bales last year's crop sold at [illegible]

HEMP—Remains very quiet, at old quotations. American, $160@$170 for undressed, and $300@$[illegible] for dressed, ⅌ ton; Great Russian, $270; Italian, $260; Jute, $[illegible]@$120, ⅌ ton. Manila at 8c.; Sisal at 8c., @8½c. ⅌ lb.

HONEY—Cuba 76c.@76½c., in bond; and 95c.@96c., free, ⅌ gallon.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $8@$9; Rio Grande do., $15 ⅌ hundred.

IRON—Is in fair demand at very full rates.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 80c.@$1; Madras, 75c.@$1; Bengal, $1 10@$1 40; Caracas, 90c.@$1, and Guatemala, $1 10@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

INDIA RUBBER—Gartagena, 32c.@34c.; Para, coarse to fine, 31c.@34c.; East India, 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Sole arrives and sells freely, at present, at very firm prices. Oak Slaughter, light weights, 32c.@41c.; Middle, 36c.@41c.; Heavy, (not banding,) 35c.@38c.; Dry Hide, 35c.@38c.; Ohio, 35c.@38c.; Southern Light, 34c.@36c.; Crop, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 32½c.@33c.; Middle do., 34½c. @35c.; Orinoco, 31½c.@33c.; Middle do., &c., 31½c.@32c.; Heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 36c.@38c.; Heavy Orinoco, &c., 28c.@29c.; Good Damaged, 26c.@28c.; Poor Damaged, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 51c.@52c. ⅌ lb. French finished Calfskins and English salted Sheepskins are essentially unaltered.

OILS—Have not varied much in our market.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, March 18, (for the week.) SPERM—There is some inquiry and holders remain firm, but we hear of no sales since our last. WHALE—There is considerable inquiry, the transactions since our last include sales of 200 bbls. sail it runs at 70c. ⅌ gal.; 500 do. blackfish at 75c.; 400 do. Whale at 78c.; 100 do. dark at 65c.

The Honolulu (*Commercial Advertiser*, Jan. 15, publishes a statement, compiled from the Custom House records, of the amount of Oil that left the Sandwich Islands for the United States since September last. The total, including original cargoes and amounts taken on freight, is 6,789 bbls. Sperm, and 178,288 do. Whale. The table is not perfectly correct, but as near so as it can be made from the Custom House records. The actual amount is at least ten ⅌ cent more than the table shows. The number of Whale ships bound home, according to the table, is 71. Besides the above, there may be some fifteen others, which will make a ten months' cruise homeward, and not return to the North Pacific.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather inactive, but quoted a shade higher. Sales have been reported of about 625 bbls., in lots, at $22 90@$24 for Mess, and $15 75@$18 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand and are heavy at 11¼c.@11½c. for Hams, the latter for a superior brand; and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is salable and firm, at 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet, yet steady. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at full prices. The transactions, since our last consist of 750 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$17 for extra Chicago do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm, at $22 50@$23 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $23@$23 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There were 300 tcs. disposed of at $4 25@$5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs., mostly within the range.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Refined, 6½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Nitrate Soda, 3¼c.@4c. ⅌ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c., ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 10¾c.@11c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c., ⅌ lb.

SPELTER—Plates at 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Are salable and steady: Cassia, in mats, 40c.; Ginger, Race, 5¼c.@5½c.; Mace, 75c.@77½c; Nutmegs, No. 1, 85c.@87½c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 13c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cask,) 10½c.; Cloves, 11c., ⅌ lb.

STEEL—English, 16c.@18c.; German Cast, 10c.@12c.; English Spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c.@5½c.; English Blister, 9c.@14c.; American Blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, in bond, 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Are freely inquired for at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8¾c.@10½c., with 490 boxes Havana at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Privately, we do not hear of any very important movements; prices are quoted firm. An auction sale occurred to-day. The competition lacked spirit, and prices partially declined. We annex a full report. By HAGGERTY & Co., imported per *Kathay*, &c. Terms, 6 months:

Hyson—10 half chests at 58½c.; 15 do. 58c.; 61 do. 54½c.; 78 do. 45c.; 303 do. 43c.; 81 do. 41½c.; 83 do. 41c.; 29 do. 32½c.; 1 do. 26c.

Young Hyson—30 half chests at 58c.; 137 do. 51c.; 207 do. 45c.; 11 do. 43c.; 63 do. 40c.; 87 do. 35c.; 20 do. 33½c.; 65 do. 32c.; 49 do. 31½c.; 14 do. 30c.; 30 do. 29½c.; 22 do. 28c.; 78 do. 27½c.; 253 do. 25c.; 40 do. 24½c.; 22 do. 24c.; 36 do. 23½c.; 19 do. 22c.; 72 do. 21c.; 98 do. 20c.; 25 do. 19½c.; 20 mats do. 15c.; 33 do. 12½c.; 105 boxes do. 45c.

Gunpowder—65 half chests at 54½c.; 12 cs. do. 73c.; 5 do. 72c.; 30 do. 70c.; 14 mats 45c.

Imperial—13 half chests at 67½c.; 39 do. 53c.; 54 do. 53c.; 16 do. 51½c.; 28 do. 46c.; 30 do. 44c.; 51 do. 43½c.; 18 do. 41c.; 29 do. 39c.; 35 do. 34½c.; 25 cases do. 67½c.

Hyson Skin—50 half chests at 11c.

Hyson Twankay—99 half chests at 36c.; 66 do. 27½c.; 150 do. 26c.; 27 do. 19c.; 97 do. 18c.

Orange Pekoe—56 half chests at 33½c.; 7 boxes do. 35c.

Colong—200 half chests at 39½c.; 400 do. 39c.; 30 do. 35c.

Souchong—10 chests at 41c.; 55 do. 27c.

Congou—94 half chests at 27½c.; 35 half do. at 27c.

WHISKY—There have been 450 bbls. Ohio and Prince sold, mostly at 26c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active and favored shipowners. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d.@5-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ⅌ bush.; Beef, 3s. ⅌ tc.; Resin, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@20s ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 297 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 400, 402 and 404 Pearl-st., and 189 Canal-st., (one door) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Enamelled Chamber Furniture, in brown, tan, drab, lemon and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety. Enamelled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150. Black Walnut Furniture,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship George Law. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Market Statistics and Details. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The scramble for the New-York offices at Washington still continues undecided. One of our Correspondents writes that matters are to be definitely arranged to-day, but another states that nothing decisive will be done until Monday. There is a plentiful lack of harmony among the members of our Congressional delegation, and this embarrasses the action of the President who is naturally desirous of throwing the responsibility as much as possible upon the immediate representatives of the localities concerned. We have private advices that Messrs. COCHRANE and WARD, who have hitherto been uncommitted, are now inclined to support BUTTERWORTH for Collector, and that he has also the support of the entire delegation from the country districts. LUDLOW's chances are said to be best for the Surveyorship. We have also various advices about the leading features of the policy of the new Administration, but nothing as yet sufficiently reliable to be worth publishing.

Mr. BUCHANAN's rotary principle does not appear to work well in Massachusetts; all the old officeholders, it is reported, have been reappointed, probably owing to the scarcity of Administration men down East.

The Washington Board of Health have arrived at the conclusion that the sickness at the National Hotel has been caused by miasma generated in the sewers, cess-pools and sinks about the establishment.

In the case of Col. LEE, who lately killed Mr. HUNT, in Washington City, the Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against him for murder in the first degree.

There is still no news of the overdue steamship Pacific. She is now in her sixteenth day.

In the State Senate yesterday, Trinity Church matters occupied a considerable share of attention on the presentation of a memorial on behalf of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry, charging that the evidence before the Select Committee on the affairs of the Church had been incorrectly procured, and great wrong done. The bill providing for the widening of Broadway between Fifty-first and Fifty-ninth streets was reported favorably. In the Assembly, the Supply Bill of 1856 was passed.

In the matter of Mr. BOKEE's refusal to allow his daughter to consort with her husband, DEAN, the coachman, certain proceedings were expected to take place yesterday afternoon, before Judge DAVIES of the Supreme Court, who had, on DEAN's petition, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to Mr. BOKEE for the production of the girl, and to show cause why he should not be compelled to yield her over to her husband's keeping. The public anticipation was deemed to disappointment In consequence of an absolute disavowal by Mr. JAMES T. BRADY of having any connection as counsel, present or prospective, with the case, and for some other reasons, perhaps best known to the parties themselves, the matter was adjourned till Monday next, at 4 P. M.

The bids for the Street-cleaning contracts were opened yesterday noon, by Mr. ELLING, in presence of Comptroller FLAGG. The contracts were awarded by Districts of one Ward each, excepting that the Nineteenth and Twenty-First constitute the Eighteenth District, and the Twentieth and Twenty-Second make the Nineteenth District. There were on an average some five bids for each District,—the lowest bidder on furnishing the proper securities is awarded the contract. Under the Charter, we believe the successful bidders can have the streets handed over to them immediately by the Commissioner (ELLING) and Comptroller. But last year no appropriation having been made for these purposes, the Common Council passed an ordinance to the effect that no contract should be allowed to any party hereafter, except upon the Common Council's approval. Whether or not the contractors will be allowed to face the mud immediately in their several beats, we are hence at a loss to guess. The lowest bidder for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards was Mr. WM. ROSS REYNOLDS. He represents, it is understood, the "Street-Sweeping Machine" Company. In his Wards lies the whole of Broadway. His sureties are Messrs. M. H. COOPER and CHARLES J. HERSHAW. The Seventh and Eleventh Wards are given to PETER MORRIS. The Tenth Ward was given to Mr. THOS. H. FERRIS. The Thirteenth Ward is Mr. JOHN KEHRMANN's. The Fifteenth is Mr. JACKSON P. GARTSON's. The Sixteenth is Mr. JAS. W. BUSH's. DANIEL GALLAGHER takes the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second. The total of the lowest bids—that is, the contract price for cleaning the City for the whole coming twelve months, is $585,650.

The Alderman's City Hall Committee yesterday decided to recommend the erection of a new City Hall 760 feet long fronting on Chambers-street, with wings in addition for the accommodation of Courts. On vote the Committee stood 3 for a down-town site, and 2 for Madison-square. The report is unanimous so far as the dimensions are concerned, if the building is to be constructed on Chambers-street.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the American Tract Society, after two days' session in this City, has adjourned to April 21, having put the business into the hands of a sub-committee. Of this Committee Rev. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN was Chairman, and Judge JESSUP, Secretary. The other members present were Drs. ALBERT BARNES, DEWITT, MCLEOD, BEDELL, SCHOCKER, HAWES, and PALMER, and JAS. DONALDSON, Esq. The Sub-Committee consists of Drs DEWITT, MCLEOD, and BEDELL, and Mr. DONALDSON—a conservative list. They are to report in time for the May anniversary.

The ticket-swindling business was rather dull yesterday. The TIMES' cautions have told upon the crowd of the California-bound. The runners confined themselves to the legitimate work of soliciting passengers for the opposition line away from the Asphalt steamer.

GEORGE GIFFORD, Esq., of this City, has the "Washington disease." The symptoms are those of palsy.

JOHN DE COSTA, JOHN SMITH, JOHN NEUS, and JOHN BROWN, four of the crew of the brig *General Pierce*, brought to this port by the *Centurion*, on Wednesday last, from St. Thomas, were committed yesterday for examination by U. S. Commissioner STILWELL, upon a charge of revolt on board the *General Pierce* and the murder of Captain O. LAWSON and CHARLES L. GROVER, cook of the latter vessel. The remainder of the crew were held as witnesses. They were all committed to Eldridge-street jail, and the examination set down for to-day at 10 o'clock. The accused parties are principally Portuguese. The *General Pierce* cleared from this port in January last for the Coast of Africa.

Rev. G. L. TUCKER was ordained last evening as pastor of the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets.

The journeymen carpenters had a meeting last night at Convention Hall, to organize for the season and study the report of their Committee. They decide that $2 a day is little enough wages for Summer work.

The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening were of an extremely routine description. A great variety of documents from the Board of Councilmen were received and acted upon in relation to flagging and paving. The new clocks are to be illuminated at night. The question as to gold and silver badges for the Chief Engineer and his Assistants is referred. A resolution to remove the Sound steamers from the piers on North River was adopted.

On Monday last a large party of women and children, from the Five Points, were sent westward over the Erie Railroad. They were neatly dressed and looked cheerful.

We are informed that a well-known policeman of this City was on a hunt yesterday, in company with a gentleman from Virginia, for some runaway slaves, but failed to find them, although he had a descriptive card in his hand.

The witnesses in the Sheepshead rape case—CATHERINE SULLIVAN and JANE MULDOON—were discharged from custody on their own recognizances, with allowance for their immediate necessities. The trial of RICHARD LEWIS, one of the defendants, has been put off for the term. JOHN DIXON, another of the defendants, is now in jail.

One of the jurors before whom JACKSON was tried for rape, in Brooklyn, says while the trial was progressing, he was asked by some person in female apparel, when riding home in the evening, for the privilege of a ride. The juror suspecting all was not right, dropped his whip, after the person had thrown a muff into the wagon, and requested the stranger to pick it up. While reaching for it the juror drove off at a rapid rate, leaving the stranger on the road. On examining the muff he found in it a brace of handsomely mounted pistols.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held last night in the Supreme Court in the City Hall, to oppose the running of cars in that city on Sunday. Speeches were made by Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, Alderman WILSON, Rev. Dr. STORRS, and others.

A resolution offered in the New-Jersey House of Representatives yesterday, to appoint five Commissioners on the Quarantine question, was laid on the table by a majority of one.

Movements of the Steamship Interest—Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The attempt of the Central American Governments to create a friendly and protective influence for themselves in the United States, by transferring their control over the Nicaragua Transit Line to the hands of strictly commercial and conservative men in New-York, must have been devised by wiser heads than those who have hitherto conducted the revolutions of Central America. Commissioners from those Governments have made a conditional transfer of all the rights which it is in the power of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to grant, for the exclusive possession of the Transit line, to men whose views and principles of business strongly and thoroughly contrast with those of the old steamship managers of Nicaragua. The name of the agent who is the representative of these new parties, is associated only with enterprises strictly commercial and pacific; nor is there one man in the powerful monied circle of which he has for so many years been the favorite, who would not shrink with dismay from any enterprise of questionable morality, or that involved a violation of the laws of nations, the comity of Republics, or the pacts and treaties of the United States.

The purchasers of the line are not required to engage in war, nor to furnish arms, troops, provisions, or even money, to aid in the expulsion of the fillibusters. The conditions imposed are of a simple and pacific character, and refer only to the internal condition of Central America, as a group of independent republics, desiring amity and peace with ourselves. The contract is a direct appeal to that class of our people who seek their own advantage in pursuits of universal benefit, and whose business it is to bind all nations in the great bond of commercial brotherhood. Whether President MORA, or some other statesman of mature experience, is that wise and intelligent mind who has discovered this new method of solving the problem of pacification, and creating a real unity of interests between Central America and the United States, it is not necessary to determine; enough that the discovery has been made, and opens the prospect of a happier future for the Spanish-American States.

The original Charter of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, granted by a faction, rested always upon an insecure and revolutionary basis. There were no adequate guarantees for the payment of the annual dues to the Government of Nicaragua, and the dues were consequently withheld. The revocation of this grant by President RIVAS, appears to have been a legitimate exercise of supreme power, in defence of the rights of Nicaragua. The seizure and condemnation of the steamers and other property followed as a simple consummation of the act. If Americans were the sufferers, Americans were also the instruments. The Accessory Transit Company, after allowing their steamers to be used by WALKER and his agents, suffered the legitimate consequences of their own folly. Ample evidence to this effect is in the archives of the Secretary of State at Washington.

That the first Minister of the Rivas-Walker Government, PARKER H. FRENCH, was the instrument employed, by masters still more cunning and unprincipled than himself, to bully the Accessory Transit Company into the series of measures which destroyed them, there are proofs stronger than probabilities; but that the practical details of the confiscation were managed by trusted agents of the Company, who were serving their own interests by the ruin of their employers, is an assertion fit only, however probable, to be made in the presence of a court of law.

Messrs. GARRISON and MORGAN, the immediate successors of Messrs. VANDERBILT and WHITE, with their associates of the Accessory Transit Company, established a monthly line for the importation of military adventurers, enlisted for the service of WALKER, in Nicaragua. In doing this they fulfilled the spirit and intention of their contract.

It will be remembered that Mr. RANDOLPH, of California, the representative deputed by WALKER to dispose of the Transit line in New-York, made application first to Mr. VANDERBILT, wishing him to purchase the line, with a reservation of such rights and interests as might be claimed by Mr. GARRISON. The propositions were published in a New-York journal, and are a complete betrayal to the eye of common sense, of the instruments of the seizure. There are some ludicrous points in these propositions, such as the proposal by RANDOLPH that Mr. VANDERBILT should pay a part of the fifty thousand dollars which he claimed for himself, by acting as Mr. RANDOLPH'S stockbroker and appropriating his share of the profits. The idea of COMMODORE VANDERBILT making profits by a stock operation for anybody but himself is highly amusing.

Failing in their efforts to unite with VANDERBILT, to the exclusion of the ruined Accessory Transit Company, RANDOLPH & Co. applied next to MORGAN, a retired millionaire, who amused himself by running a few steamships, and by GARRISON's representations, this quiet gentleman was lugged into the affair. What his sensations must have been when he found himself astride behind Mr. C. K. GARRISON, on the fillibuster demon-horse, dashing along the road macadamized with human bones, bombshells and plunder, his bag of $500,000 which he took with him for traveling expenses, scattering dollars at every spring of the war steed, fancy laughs to surmise.

It is a favorable accident for the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, that their recent action in regard to the Transit coincides with the coming in of a new Administration. It is equally the good fortune of that Administration to have new grounds and motives, in which our own citizens are united in interest with the Republics of Central America, for the settlement of the pending controversy with England. Lord CLARENDON has distinctly stated that Great Britain claims no sovereignty in Nicaragua and Honduras. Lord NAPIER will hardly recede from an admission so conciliatory, and which, in point of fact, offers an easy solution of the difficulty. It is not necessary that they should agree not to seize or occupy any portion of Central America or Mexico; the agreement implies a possibility which both sides have positively ignored. Provision may be easily made for the Mosquito Indians. That is a small matter, and is virtually settled. The real difficulty is in the adjustment of a joint protectorate. At this point it is necessary to consult Costa Rica and the other Spanish-American States. But perhaps they do not require protection, but only to be treated well and justly, and otherwise let alone. Will the United States bind herself, *in concert with England*, not to allow Irish, German, or *English Crimean adventurers*, to pass in armed bodies into Nicaragua against the Central Americans; *no inquiries to be made as to what country or port these hired crusaders may have used as a rendezvous?* An arrangement of that nature or import would be efficient and satisfactory; and the United States may take upon herself to station a ship of war at such ports as may be necessary, not merely for enforcing the agreement, but for the protection of her own citizens, so many of whom have been destroyed by the denial of their passports in Nicaragua. We shall recur again to this subject. It is growing daily of great importance, and has a secret and unrecognized connection with those vital questions that threaten to disturb the balance of the Union.

More Fallacy and Fiction.

"Though the (sugar) cane may be exclusively a tropical and semi-tropical product, sugar is not, but has been profitably made from beets without protection in France for a number of years past, though it was first made there only through the support of protecting duties."—*New-York Tribune, March 18.*

The above curious statement was deliberately published on Wednesday in the column[s] of a journal which has assumed the position, judging from the paternal tone of its articles, of "guide, philosopher and friend" towards the farmers, merchants, and manufacturers of the North.

We beg to inform the public—and it is not our fault if the information be of such a character that that sapient individual, "every schoolboy," is sure to possess it already—that the cultivation of the beet-root was introduced into France by the elder NAPOLEON, not because either the climate or the soil was supposed to be peculiarly adapted to it, or because there was the smallest chance of its ever competing successfully with the cane-sugar of the tropics, but because the Emperor foresaw that the English supremacy on the ocean would speedily put an end to all importations from either the West or East Indies. He therefore determined to render France independent, as far as possible, of products raised beyond the sea,—not in the belief that she would therefore be happier or richer, but in the wish to render her less liable to injury at the hands of a restless and implacable enemy. The one-eyed, one-armed hero, who swept the ocean from the Ultima Thule to the Gates of Hercules, might in two months leave the Empire without an ounce of sugar for its coffee or its pastry. To guard against so fearful a contingency, the cultivation of beet-root was resolved upon, and men were induced to invest their capital in an enterprise as silly and as unprofitable as the conveyance of coal to Newcastle. The importation of foreign sugar was prohibited; the beet-sugar manufacturers got a monopoly of the market.

All this occurred forty years ago in a country in which labor is cheap and abundant, and amongst a skillful and industrious population. The result has been, not the establishment of a new manufacture on a firm basis—not the development of the resources of the country—not the addition of one shilling to the public treasury, but the infliction of a monstrous and intolerable burden upon the poorer and middle classes, and the diversion of many millions of capital from the legitimate channels of commerce. The beet-root sugar experiment in France is a total failure. It has been protected from the very beginning, is protected highly at this moment, and, if that protection were removed, could not exist for one hour. We would strongly recommend the politico-economical department of the *Tribune* to consult a work, entitled *Tableau des Marchandises Denommées au Tarif Général des Douanes de France*, published, or rather printed, at Paris, in July, 1856, by the Imperial printer, by order of a body calling itself the *Direction Générale des Douanes et des Contributions Indirectes.*

They will there find, at pages 22 and 86, no doubt to their great astonishment, that Unrefined Sugar imported from the French colonies into France is liable to a duty of from thirty-five to forty-eight francs on the one hundred kilogrammes; that Unrefined Sugar from all other places out of Europe is liable to a duty of from forty-five to sixty-three francs on the one hundred kilogrammes; that Refined Sugar from the French colonies pays a duty of from forty-one to fifty-two francs on the one hundred kilogrammes; that the importation of Refined Sugar from all other places is absolutely prohibited; that the above scale applies to importations made in French bottoms; that when Sugar is imported in foreign bottoms, from the French colonies, it pays sixty-five francs duty on the one hundred kilogrammes; from all other places sixty-eight francs ditto.

Upon examination of any good French dictionary, the *Tribune* will find that there are about five francs in one dollar,—that a kilogramme is as near as possible two pounds three ounces, and that consequently the famous beet-root sugar *is* protected against all foreign sugar by *absolute prohibition*, and against French colonial sugar by the very smart tax of from *seven to ten dollars* on every two hundred and seventy-nine pounds.

A very small amount of exploration also in the field of French political literature since 1830 will show our cotemporary that the whole nation is sick of this intolerable abuse—that even French protectionists scarce dare defend it, and that it would long ago have been abolished, but for the enormous amount of the compensation which justice demands should be made to the manufacturers, who, in reliance on the good faith of the Government, have now for two generations invested their capital in a hollow and worthless sham, devised by an unscrupulous military dictator, as a measure of safety in a war which imperiled the national existence, and which, if the ports were opened to tropical sugar, could not exist for one month.

We are a young nation. The population of the country is still scanty, labor dear, and those fields of production in which our triumph is easy and certain, are still lying to a great extent waste for sheer want of means. Let us take warning by the fate of France. Let us not be seduced into devoting millions of precious capital, and years of toil, to the cultivation of every outlandish root which enthusiasts recommend to us, to the neglect of our legitimate productions, and our real sources of wealth and greatness. The sugar-cane has not succeeded in Louisiana: does not succeed in Louisiana, and in all likelihood never will succeed in Louisiana. Let any one who feels at all moved by the *Tribune's* praises of that curious and valuable vegetable called *Sorghum*, read and take warning by the story of French beet sugar.

We have a great deal more to say on this subject, and will only refrain on condition that "Sorghum" be consigned to obscurity, and that a copy of the French tariff be procured by our able cotemporary for private reference.

A Few Words About Kansas.

The *Tribune* wishes to know whether the TIMES counsels the people of Kansas to obey the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of 1855. We are perfectly willing to gratify its "anxiety" for an "explicit" answer on this point,—though we consider it a matter of small importance to the public at large. We beg the *Tribune*, then, to understand that we have no "counsel" to give the people of Kansas upon this subject,—and that we are anxious they should be left entirely free to follow their own convictions of duty and good policy. That the Legislature referred to was a sham,—imposed upon the people by outrage and violence,—that its enactments lack the first elements of valid laws, and are not morally or legally binding upon the people of Kansas, we have not the slightest doubt. But whether they are to be resisted,—rebelled against and thus annulled, or whether the best interests of the inhabitants of Kansas require that they should rather be tolerated, acquiesced in and obeyed until they can be repealed in the regular course of political events, is a question which ought to be left to their free and unbiased decision. They are the parties in interest:—the penalties and labors of resistance will fall upon them:—the power of ultimately redressing all these wrongs and providing other laws by legal and peaceful means, is in their hands:—and we think they should be left to take the course which to them seems best. We have no hesitation in saying that we do not see how they can possibly gain anything—and we do see how they must inevitably lose much,—by an open, armed rebellion against the Territorial laws. Such a course will inevitably bring them into collision with both the Territorial and the federal authorities, and involve them in losses of property and of life, which are not called for by the emergency, and which would not be justified by the result.

We repeat what we have said more than once already,—that "the chief danger to Kansas now springs from outside interference with its affairs." The Territory is regarded as an arena upon which contending sections and political parties are to fight the battle for supremacy. The people who have gone there are not permitted to attend to their own affairs,—to establish homes, enter upon the culture of the soil, build school-houses, churches, and other means of mental and moral improvement; or start railroads, factories, and other agencies of material development. They are regarded exclusively as "the champions of a cause," and are constantly goaded on to acts of violence and pushed into a position of peril by the charge that otherwise they will be guilty of its "betrayal." The fact at the bottom of all this is, that the people of Kansas are made to play the game of political parties in the States,—to their own serious detriment, and in our judgment to the injury of the cause of Freedom.

We believe we do not underrate the importance of making Kansas a Free State. But it is a work likely to be hindered, rather than aided, by the outside interference to which we refer. The people of the Territory are the parties most deeply interested, and it is for them to do the work. They are on the spot, and know best how it may best be done. We would rather trust Governor ROBINSON's judgment in [illegible] their sovereignty,—the affairs of Kansas will eventually be settled peacefully and satisfactorily. All sections of the Union are virtually pledged to abide by the decision of the people,—or rather to permit them to regulate their affairs in their own way. We believe that this is now the best policy that can be pursued and are anxious to see it fairly and fully carried out. The question of Freedom in Kansas, and in the rest of the Territories—as in Missouri and other Slave States—is not to be settled in a day or in a year. It is a question of time,—and we must not become impatient if the desired result is not reached in a hurry. A Slave Constitution may possibly be framed, and Kansas may possibly come into the Union under it;—but even that would by no means be the end of the matter. There would still be in the State itself a large, earnest, powerful and probably controlling party who would make the abolition of Slavery their leading object, and we have no doubt they would sooner or later succeed in its accomplishment. We agree with the sentiment expressed by the *Tribune* on Wednesday last, that "the emigration now pouring into Kansas will ultimately make her a Free State:"—and we think it is in all respects preferable that the result should be brought about by this agency, even if it be slower in its operation, than by violent counsels, armed resistance or any outside interference that looks to these agencies, which are sure to be bloody and are very likely to be vain.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.—We observe by the report of Thursday's proceedings in the State Assembly that "Mr. COX called attention to the hostility expressed by the TIMES and *Tribune* to the bill amending the Charter of this City." Mr. COX's eyes must have been under an eclipse. The TIMES has *urged* the passage of a bill substantially like the one in question, from the very outset of the session. We regard it as a measure of the highest importance to the City,—and it meets the concurrence of the great mass of our citizens without distinction of party. It reduces the number of Councilmen,—abolishes two of the Departments,—assigns their duties to competent Boards,—places all the departments under the control of the Common Council,—separates the City from the general elections, and contains other provisions equally calculated to remedy the abuses which, under our present system, have grown so heavy and intolerable. The Legislature cannot do the City a greater service than to pass the bill as promptly as possible. As for a City Convention to form a new Charter, nobody wants one, and very few would take the trouble to vote for delegates if one were ordered.

NOT QUITE SO BAD AS THAT.—The Boston papers are naturally standing on the tip-toe of proud satisfaction at the success of Mrs. HOWE's "tragic play." But they rather overestimate the effect it produced. The *Atlas* says that, "nearly every person of note in the social or the literary world was present" at its first representation. There were a good many persons of note, both in the social and the literary world of the City, who not only were not present, but who did not even know that the tragic play had been produced, and who never go to the representation of any play whatever. Even on the same night, there was a much larger collection of pink bonnets and persons of note at the Academy of Music than there were at Wallack's; to say nothing of the immense throng of persons who witnessed the *début* of the elephants at a rival establishment in Broadway. It would be a rare occasion, and a very large hall indeed, that could assemble all the persons of note in the social and literary world of New-York in one night.

SWINDLING TICKET SELLERS.—We trust the Legislature will lose no time in passing such a bill as shall put a stop to the infamous ticket swindle which curses our City. A bill has already been introduced for this purpose, and if it is of the right kind it should be immediately passed into a law. Scarcely a day passes in which strangers are not cheated by these outrageous impositions. They should be promptly and effectually stopped. We understand a deputation of the "runners" is about to go to Albany to remonstrate against any interference with their private business. We trust that their appearance will convince members of the necessity of immediate action.

SLIGHTLY ECSTATIC.—Our friend LYNCH, of the *Irish American*, is getting flighty. His account of the Inauguration,—of the President's *levée*, of Miss LANE and of things generally at the capital, borders on the insane. We copy his letter that our readers may see how the glories of our Democratic Republic strike the Celtic imagination. If the *Irish American* doesn't get its full share of the Government advertising, we shall set this down as a most ungrateful world.

OBITUARY.—Rev. CALVIN COLTON, well known as the writer of the *Junius Tracts*—a series of political papers of great popularity in the campaign of 1840, and also editor of the *Speeches and Correspondence of Henry Clay*, died a few days since at Savannah, Ga., whither he had gone in pursuit of health. He was a gentleman of highly respectable character, and a writer of considerable ability.

An Evil and Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is there no remedy for the constant and systematic swindle which is practised by the omnibus drivers in making change? Yours, QUERIST.

Yes; there are two remedies, either of which will prove effectual:

First.—Walk.

Second.—Provide yourself with the exact change. This is a free country and every man can take his choice. If he won't take the trouble to do either, he deserves to be cheated—a little.

Masons Attend.

A call has gone out to all Masons to come down and look at the walls of the Brick Church, now revealing all their *solidity* and *strength*. A smart painter and a ton of vermilion will be in demand to paint their blushes when they look on the work of their grandfathers, and think of their own way of building.

☞ The *Staats Zeitung* has purchased the lot No. 17 Chatham street, for the erection of a new building for their own use. The lot is 80 by 165 feet, and the building is to be five stories high, with iron front. They commence on the 1st of May to put up the new building.

Testimonial.

Judge Tuttle, of Marion County, Ind., has in his possession the sword and scattered wore by the illustrious and immortal "JOE DAVIESS," of Kentucky, at the battle of Tippecanoe. On one side is inscribed "Liberty and Independence," on the other "*E Pluribus Unum.*, 1799." At the period of his death, Joe DAVIESS was the Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky. The relic is the property of Judge Tuttle, who was the pupil and friend of Joe DAVIESS, by whom it will be presented to the Grand Lodge of Indiana at the next annual session.

The *Evening Post* states that Mr. W. SOMMER, one of our large merchants, for 45 years General Consul of the King of Prussia in this country, and who for some time during 1848 filled the functions of *Charge D'Affaires* at Washington, has been appointed by the King to the post of Royal Secret Commercial Counselor, the highest dignity in the Prussian Government in the consular line of service.

The Governor of Massachusetts, having put forth a call to prayer and fasting, thought it expedient to caution the clergy of the State to abstain from politics preaching. An indignant citizen, who signs "A Clergyman," writes to a Boston paper to inquire "what in the world the Governor is up to now?" This clergyman evidently intends to speak his mind.

THALBERG announced matinées in Boston, coupled with the condition (as in New-York) that the audience shall be kept select. The Boston people are primarily indignant at the insinuation that any but respectable persons go to CHICKERING's.

Among late marriages we observe that of Mr. WM. MASON, the pianist, of this City. The bride was Miss MARY ISABELLA WEBB, daughter of Genoa JAMES WEBB, of Boston, the well-known composer. The marriage took place in Boston on the 19th inst.

B. F. BUTLER, Esq., of Lowell, has been ill since returning from Washington. He is another victim of the National Hotel malady.

SHAKESPEARE AND MENDELSSOHN TOGETHER.—FANNY KEMBLE is announced in Boston to read MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM to the accompaniment of the great composer.

Religious.

The *Churchman* recalls the fact that the eminent tragedian, MACREADY, when the manager of Drury Lane Theatre, although a "Liberal" Parliament had granted permission for the theatres to be opened on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, voluntarily closed his place of amusement in obedience to the call of the church. What a painful contrast, adds the editor, to the opening of the Opera House in our sister city on Ash Wednesday, when the prima donna inquired if this could be a Christian country, when she was called upon to sing on that night.

Rev. THOS. H. SKINNER (late of this City but now of Honesdale, Penn.,) was surprised lately by a surprise party of his people who left behind them for his enjoyment a purse of thirty gold eagles. Two very excellent friends of ours—sound preachers and popular pastors, are very much surprised that they have never been suddenly summoned home to find their houses full of friends who go off leaving a shot bag full of gold eagles. It is their daily marvel.

In the Colored Presbyterian (O. S.) Church, worshipping at the Chapel in Seventh-avenue, above Eleventh-street, Rev. HENRY M. WILSON, pastor, a revival is in progress. On the 1st of March 18 were admitted to the Church on profession of faith; 10 others have been examined and approved by the Session, and many others are under serious impressions.

The Baptist Church on Lexington-avenue (Rev. R. G. PARSHLEY, pastor) is enjoying a revival. Fourteen persons were recently baptized into the church, and many others are inquiring. Meetings are held every evening in the week.

Church-going people were shocked at the sight last Sunday of workmen employed in the yard of the Harlem Railroad Company on Fourth-avenue, removing the old rails preparatory to excavating for the new dépôt.

An entire page of the *Evangelist* of this week is occupied by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, one of the Executive Committee, in defence of the American Home Missionary Society from the strictures of the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*.

Obituary.

DR. WILLIAM YATES, who first introduced Vaccination into the United States, died at Morris, Otsego County, in this State, on the 7th inst., at the extreme age of 90. He was a native of England, studied under Sir JAMES EARLE at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, attended ABERNETHY's first course of lectures, left London at the age of 23, possessed a fortune, and went home. Of a remarkably benevolent disposition, his attention was early directed to the treatment of the insane. In his house at Barton-on-Trent, he received and treated a considerable number of pauper lunatics, but an unfortunate accident overthrew his plans for their relief. One of his patients, in a paroxysm of frenzy, took the life of another patient, under shocking circumstances, and then committed suicide. He was so horrified at the act that he determined to close the asylum, and, after providing for the proper treatment, among their friends or otherwise, of the remainder, he sailed to Philadelphia, where he arrived in June, 1799.

Previous to this incident, (says a correspondent of the *Evening Post*,) he had become greatly interested in the subject of vaccination, which was then just becoming known to the medical profession in England. And it was the desire to extend its blessings, along with the shock to a sensitive mind of the accident mentioned, that determined his visit to America. Before sailing he made the personal acquaintance of Dr. JENNER, obtained from his hand a large supply of the virus, and from his mouth all additional particulars.

Immediately on his arrival in Philadelphia he engaged himself with all the zeal of an ardent and philanthropic mind, to disseminate the knowledge of the then new discovery. And it is certain that he was the first to introduce into America this great boon to humanity, although the credit of its first introduction has been generally accorded to another. He knew this, but had a morbid dislike to publicity, and never publicly contradicted it, being satisfied to extend his usefulness by his utterance. While preaching humanity, its preventive powers, he inoculated thousands with the vaccine virus. The doctrine and practice was received by the American public with greater avidity even than with the English.

The following year his affairs demanded his return to England, but in a few months he sailed again for Philadelphia. He made the acquaintance of Judge COXRAN, father of FENIMORE COOPER, the novelist, of General MORRIS, Judge FRANCHOT and others, and their intimate friendship he enjoyed till they dropped one after another into the arms of death. With Judge COXRAN he ascended the Susquehanna to Otsego County, and being charmed with the passing beauty of the scenery, and also captivated by the daughter of a leading settler in the Valley of the Butternuts, he married the young lady, and resolved to pitch his tent there. He returned with his bride to England, where he disposed of Sapperton, which, as the eldest son he had inherited, to his brother.

After spending a year in England, and making a tour of the continent, he sailed for the last time for America, and purchased a large estate in Butternuts, where he resided to the day of his death.

New-York Central College—Academic Exhibition.

The Annual Academic Exhibition of New-York Central College, McGrawville, Cortlandt County, took place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The exercises consisted of twenty-two orations, four declamations, and an address by Rev. M. B. SUMNER, of Syracuse. Many of the orations manifested a maturity of thought and power of expression not usually witnessed at such exhibitions, and the delivery was very creditable to all concerned.

The theme of the address by Rev. Mr. SUMNER was "The Men of the Coming Age."

The Spring term commences on Thursday, the 26th of this month. The price of tuition and of board has been reduced quite materially. The educational character of the Institution was never better than at the present time. HOWARD W. GILMORE, who has been successfully engaged in teaching at Salem, Ohio, for some time past, and who has spent some years in Europe, acquiring a complete command of German, French and Italian, has recently been appointed Professor of Modern Languages, and enters upon his new duties at the beginning of the new term.

The Site for a City Post-Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The TIMES is undoubtedly correct in its opinion that the *lower end of the Park* is the place for the Post-Office. It is as much the best place as that New-York is better located for trade and commerce than any city of the world. It would seem as if it had remained unoccupied in reserve for public accommodation, and in no form could it ever be so usefully appropriated. It is and ever has been entirely unknown—no one goes there for pleasure or business—and yet its access is safe and convenient to every one.

The genius of our institutions requires that information should be widely diffused, (as free as the air we breathe,) and this great medium of information should stand out as prominent as a lighthouse. The grounds are just in the right form, and room enough for all purposes. If it were laid out for this particular purpose, it could not better accommodate

ALL THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 21.

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IV.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM PERU—Aspect of the Revolution.

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IX.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—City, Foreign and Domestic.

X.—WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Ratification of the Dallas Treaty, &c.

XI.—PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF CANADA.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—New-York Live Stock Market—Articles on Agricultural Topics, &c.

XIII.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

XIV.—EDITORIALS—American Citizens Prisoners in Mexico. Is Prosperity a Sign of Ruin. Congressional Apportionment. The Pacific Railroad. The new Ecclesiastical Province. The Nicaragua Question to be settled on Commercial Principles. Funeral of Dr. Kane. The Affairs of Kansas. The Washington Polemics.

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Single Copy, one year, for..... $2
Three Copies, one year, for..... 5
Five Copies, one year, for..... 8
Ten Copies, one year, for..... 15

and a copy gratis to every one who sends a club of ten. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us Fifty or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for them from among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy for his services. Any time he sends in Clubs of twenty or upwards means the Club stands, and no advance of price to subscribers.

Remember the Weekly Times is:

Two Cents, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State of New-York..... 30 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 25 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Payment for all sums is required invariably in advance; and no papers will be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters relating to money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING TROWELS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salerooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

CHEAPEST! PLEASANTEST! BEST!—THESE are the three characteristics of LYON'S KATHAIRON. It has now become the standard preparation for the Hair, all pronouncing it the finest article ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

DOWN THEY GO!!

The whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware, positively to be sold off before the 1st of June. See advertisements and list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

THE GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.

WILDER'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Depot No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

H. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

DOWN THEY GO!!

The whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware positively to be sold off before the 1st of June. See our advertisement and list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

NO. 49 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 128 Rice & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFES, Wilder's patent secured with the celebrated DOUBLE DOWDEN LOCK, with a very large assortment of other Safes, including a variety of Iron Safes, Iron Doors, Vaults, Iron Shutters, Iron Window Blinds, Iron Doors and Shutters, Iron Fronts, Iron Partitions, Iron Bedsteads, Iron Tables, Iron Stools, Iron Safes, Iron Boxes, Iron Chairs, Iron Fence Posts, Iron Railing, Iron Gates, Iron Ladders, Iron Cellar Doors, Iron Lamp Posts, Iron Hydrant Boxes, Iron Water Pipes, Iron Gas Pipes, Iron Gas Fixtures, Iron Gas Stoves, Iron Gas Burners, Iron Gas Meters, Iron Gas Retorts, Iron Gas Tubes, Iron Gas Tubes, Iron Gas Tubes

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, March 21,
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
Last night of the Opera Company.
Mr. THALBERG'S
Last appearance in New-York until the Fall.
First and only appearance at the Academy of Music of
Madame D'ANGRI and
Madame JOHANNSEN.
CONCERT, ITALIAN OPERA AND GERMAN OPERA.
On one and the same evening, in which all the
FIVE PRIMA DONNAS
will appear:
Mlle. PARODI, Mme. DE WILHORST,
Mme. JOHANNSEN, Mme. STRAKOSCH, and
Mme. D'ANGRI.
First act from NORMA.
Second act from THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Scene from Beethoven's FIDELIO.
Scenes in costume from other Operas.
GRAND CONCERT
By Mr. Thalberg and Mme. D'Angri.
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasias from "Masaniello," "Norma," and his Concert Waltzes.
Full particulars on Saturday.
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats...50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 333 Broadway; and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 40 Wall-st.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Friday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
(Twelfth Subscription Night.)
BENEFIT OF MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Last Night of the Season.
UNRIVALED COMBINATION OF TALENT.
First appearance at the Academy of Music of
THALBERG,
who has generously offered his services for this occasion.
First and only night of
DON GIOVANNI.
THREE PRIMA DONNAS IN ONE OPERA.
The public are respectfully informed that Mozart's farfamed Opera (in three acts) of
DON GIOVANNI
will be performed, positively for the only time, on
FRIDAY EVENING, March 20,
in which the whole strength of the Company will appear.
First appearance in America of
Mlle. TERESA PARODI
in the role of Donna Anna.
First appearance of
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST
as Zerlina.
CHARACTERS:
Donna Anna.....Mlle. Teresa Parodi
Zerlina.....Mme. Cora de Wilhorst
Donna Elvira.....Mme. Amalia Patti-Strakosch
Ottavio.....Sig. Tiberini
Don Giovanni.....Sig. Morelli
Leporello.....Sig. Amati Dubroni
Masetto.....Sig. Marino
The Commendatore.....Sig. Tagliafico
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Secured Seats.....50c. extra | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, fr'm $6 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 333 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 40 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
All the free admissions, with the exception of the public press, will be suspended on this evening.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 140 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Apply can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 2 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE a parlor grand piano of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s make, said to equal Erard's; beautiful square pianos of the best quality. Second-hand pianos at $25, $40, $125 to $200. Pianos and melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 422 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 64 Walker-st.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS—FOR SALE—One superior toned Gothic organ, of 12 stops, pedal C. G. C., 16 feet open diapason, 8 feet in front; one 8 stop Gothic organ, pedals and swell; one 6 stop do. The above are offered low for cash.
W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 422 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.—JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 770 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A FINE PIANO—GREAT BARGAIN.—A rosewood 7-octave piano, finished back, carved legs, such as are retailed at $400, will be sold to a cash customer for $275. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, 385 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate.
J. M. PELTON.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KERNOT'S & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chambers and Warren, New-York,
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment; which, for quality, they claim to be the first in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.
WM. B. PEARSON, No. 433 Washington-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The building is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office, foot of East 24th-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 149 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER, LIGHT ROOMS AND cheap rents in the new buildings Nos. 37 and 39 Greene-st. Possession immediately. Inquire of A. & G. W. BEADY, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 400 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A HOUSE ON SIXTH, EIGHTH OR 9th-sts., suitable for a thread and needle store and trimming, or trade. Address Box No. 676, Lower Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTTAGE at Spuyten Duyvil, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.) commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 9 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnaces, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closets, marble mantels, cisterns, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, hay room, carriage room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, currants, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT, PERFECT AND STYLISH brown-stone residence, No. 129 East 18th-st., location desirable and fashionable, near Stuyvesant and Gramercy parks, in first-class, three rooms deep all the way up, in complete order and repair; all the improvements, bell-pulls, furnaces, register, ventilators, speaking tubes, gas, bath, &c.; modern built; woodwork highly carved; kitchen, &c., silver plated, is newly and magnificently furnished. Will be sold with or without whole or part of furniture. Terms easy, only $8,000 received down; balance on mortgage. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my Office, No. 849 Broadway, from 10 to 1 o'clock.
T. B. VOORHEES,
Attorney-at-Law.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, No. 95 Gedney. It has a brown-stone stoop and portico, with fluted pillars, and court-yard extending 6 feet beyond the stoop. The house is 46 feet deep, by 24 feet 9 inches wide. The lot is 105 feet deep. The yard is large and pleasant. The house was planned by the present occupant, with regard to every convenience, it being furnished with Croton water, gas, and furnaces, and there are closets on every floor. The cellar is flagged, and perfectly dry. The situation is very desirable, being in a pleasant part of the avenue. For further particulars, inquire on the premises. Positively will not be rented for a boarding-house.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1½ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two-story frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door, to and from the Jersey City ferry every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 97 East 26th st., situated on Murray Hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. The house is three stories high, exclusive of an elegant English basement; 14 feet front by 61 feet deep, and is furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; depth of lot 96 feet 6 inches. For terms and further particulars, apply at the adjoining house, No. 95 East 26th st., where the keys for the premises for sale can be obtained.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DESIRABLE BUILDING sites on the Hudson River, commanding an extensive view of the river, the Highlands, and the village of Peekskill; within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, where all trains stop, going North or South. Also, a house and plot adjoining the same, with out-houses, fruit and shade trees. For particulars, inquire of JAMES M. WELLS, No. 167 9th av., or of the owner on the premises, corner of Howard and Broad sts., Peekskill village.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO CHARMING cottages on Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., in a first-rate neighborhood, and replete with all the modern conveniences, will be sold at the low price of $2,250, and $1,250 on bond and mortgage; will rent readily for $250 per annum. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av.

FOR SALE — TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20.4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their class; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 8 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 22d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 43 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling-house in Hoyt-st., third house from State-st., Brooklyn, in excellent order, having gas throughout, heater, &c. Price $5,000. $2,500 may remain on mortgage. Would be sold with or without furniture. This is a rare chance for a small family going into housekeeping. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS MEDIUM size four story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 20th st., north side, near 5th av., will be sold reasonable, if applied for before the 1st day of April. Inquire on the premises from 10 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.; or of GEORGE R. HOWELL, No. 63 Parkrow, from 1 to 3 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For lovers of bathing, yachting or fishing it is unsurpassed by any other summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 128 5th-av., New-York; or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Upper Red Hook, near the Hudson River depôt, three hours' ride from this City, in a fine healthy location; two-story house, nine rooms and extension, good barn, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Price low; terms easy. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES,
No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., lot 25 feet by 98 feet 6 in. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 3d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—AT Newburg, on the Hudson River, plots of land with dwellings and beautiful building sites overlooking the river and surrounding country. Will be sold low if applied for immediately. An accurate map of the property and full particulars at No. 106 Broadway.
J. RAYMOND JONES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. S. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN.—The three story and basement brick House, No. 300 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins, 8th-cellar, marble mantels, gas fixtures throughout; bath-room, kitchen-range, grape arbor and good vines; water best in the City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, English basement house No. 40 West 26th-st., 16.8 by 60, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences; the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, oil cloths and gas fixtures, new last November. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, with little incumbrance, or Stocks and Bonds, a very valuable unimproved property at Newark, N. J., near the depot. The above is worth the attention of parties wishing to exchange or purchase.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 819 4th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, just finished in the most thorough and improved style; all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; in the choice location Nos. 22 and 30 West 21st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT 4-story brown stone front house on 1st place, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements; house 25x48, lot 125 feet, court-yard in front. Near the Court-st. cars and Hamilton Ferry. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRable residence at Elizabeth, within an hour of New-York by thirteen trains each way, daily. Will be sold, furnished or not, or exchanged for a first class house in New-York—paying the difference in cash. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Co., No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME 3-story and attic basement house, 106 1st-av., near 7th-st.; contains 14 to 15 rooms, gas and Croton from the basement to 3d-floor. Apply to SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, at No. 18 Bowery.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE Houses in nice locations, at prices from $5,000 to $12,000. Also a large number of good building lots at low prices. Also about 100 houses to let.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 819 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 44 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very desirable location, and will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 55 feet by 30, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 774 East 20th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 120 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF HANDSOME building lots at Far Rockaway, Long Island, fronting on the bay and ocean. Apply to SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, on the premises, or on Tuesdays and Thursdays at No. 18 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 420 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Fire Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OR, IF NOT SOLD SOON, TO LET—A three-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 310 West 22d-st., New-York. Apply to J. R. CARY, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 109 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 125 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 197 Mott-st., near Broome-st.; size, 25 feet by 60; lot 100 feet deep, has gas and Croton water; is in excellent order. Inquire of WILLIAM R. HAWS, 386 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL stone-front House No. 216 West 31st st., built in superior manner, and with all modern improvements. Price $6,000. Rent $650. Apply to A. P. MANN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot, Nos. 6 and 8 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, which makers, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington-st.; each lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 170 Eldridge-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-story and attic frame house No. 20 Atlantic-st. Built in with brick up to the roof, well built and in perfect order; together with the four lots of ground attached thereto, say two lots (50 feet) on Atlantic-st., with the two corresponding lots on Pacific-st. The whole is to be a good investment with the present, pleasant prospect. Price low, if applied for soon. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. The house can be seen at any time. Apply on the premises, or to S. RAYNOR, No. 20 Beekman-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 124 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET 9 IN. for sale cheap. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of L. D. FREDRICKS, No. 395 Broadway, office No. 37, or at No. 161 East 21st-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED ELIZABETHAN cottage, distant 2 miles from City Hall on the 9th-av. near McComb's Dam, Harlem River, with about 10 acres of cultivated land. There are stock house, stables, ice house (filled,) green house, with choice flowers, horses, &c., and farm cottage. On the grounds are flowering shrubbery, and every variety of ornamental and bearing fruit-trees. Premises may be seen daily from 12 to 3 o'clock. Rent $1,000. For particulars, apply to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., No. 15 City Hall.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDING No. 97 Crosby-st., 200 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 75 feet by 100. The building 50 feet by 100, five stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the cellars are from 11 to 14 feet high; will be let for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or piano-forte makers, or any thing else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. H. COERLIES, No. 97 East 23d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL Country Residence at Williams' Bridge, 45 minutes ride from the City on the Harlem Railroad, and 10 minutes walk from the depôt. The house (nearly new) contains 10 rooms, is on high ground, well shaded, and suitable for a small family. Garden half an acre. A good well of soft water on the place. Apply to W. P. JAYNE, Bible House, printing department.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART AND STORE of house No. 317 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The house is four story, brick, five years old, in good repair, comfortable for two small families, two kitchens in the rear. There are fixtures in the store for sale, cheap; fit for a tea dealer or grocer. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 235 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (38x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 46th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels-gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late David Kirby, with from 1 to 25 acres of land, situated in the town of Rye, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from Railroad Station, and 26 miles from New-York. Barn, stables, carriage house, &c. It is situated upon Long Island Sound, and one of the best locations in Westchester County. For terms &c., apply to
JOSEPH KIRBY, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO LET—ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS FIVE-story brown-stone house No. 106 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park; first-class, modern and perfect in all respects; contains about 30 rooms, has bell-calls, furnace, register, ventilators, speaking tubes, gas, bath, &c; private key to park. Apply at my office, No. 347 Broadway, from 10 to 1, and at No. 126 East 16th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock.
J. B. VOORHEES, Attorney at Law.

TO LET.—TWO FOUR-STORY BASEMENT houses, Nos. 126, 128 West 26th-st., between 7th-av. and 8th-av.; neighborhood first class; have gas, bath, range, marble mantels, &c.; good cellars and yards. All in perfect order. Possession at once. Rent $350. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises, or of RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 1,002 Broadway, near Madison-square; the house is new and in good order, with Croton and gas fixtures. Also, a handsome basement store corner of Broadway and 26th-st. For further particulars, inquire at the Land Agency Office of SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, TWO stories, basement and attic, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about two miles below West Point, convenient to Cozzens' Landing. Rent $500 for 6 months, possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, of Mr. JOHN DENTON, or to ALFRED PELL, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON 23D-ST., TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGES, Nos. 58 and 60 East 23d-st. near 4th-av., well calculated for small, genteel families. Rent $275. Also one cottage on 4th-av., near 22d-st. Rent $300. Easy of access to the lower part of the City by cars or stages. Inquire at No. 9 East 23d-st., of
N. T. PIKE.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON River, 21 miles from the City, a factory, building 22x62 feet; also, if desired, the machinery, consisting of a steam-engine and connections, lathes, metal plaiber, gear, &c. Apply to Mr. C. W. THOMAS, at Mr. Isaac L. Hunt's store, No. 215 Pearl-st.

TO LET—NO. 93 WILLOUGHBY-ST., BROOKLYN.—A three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements. House 22x60, with extension and inclosed piazza, and in perfect order. Rent, to a small, genteel family, $400. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 50 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREE-story and high basement brick house No. 109 Forsyth-st., near Broome-st., containing all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WALKER, at No. 117 Chrystie-st., or at No. 123 Centre-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A GENTEEL house, No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent $350 per annum. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF BUILDING No. 407 Broadway, corner Broome-st., size 26x100, having 16 windows on the floor, 2 water-closets, and hoistway; suitable for a light manufacturing business. Inquire of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY —A lot of building No. 44 Crosby-st., 60x38 feet, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of J. T. WILLIAMS, Jr., No. 356 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—No. 388 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st. Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 112 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—STORE NO. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC house No. 4 Albion-place (No. 412 4th-st.) Possession from the 1st of May next. Rent moderate. Apply to H. C. GIBSON, No. 54 Pine-st., room No. 13.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE TWO-STORY and attic house, No. 55 Laight-st., a few doors west of Hudson-st. Can be seen between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. Apply at No. 89 Pine-st.

TO LET—THOSE SEVEN NEW IRON AND brick stores on Franklin-square and the Newey Extension. Apply to G. C. & E. S. GONET,
Counselors at Law, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, ATTIC AND basement brick house No. 228 9½-st., near 2d-av.; gas and water; in good order. Inquire at No. 87 East 23d-st., before 9 and after 2 o'clock.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 178½ West 34th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 657 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 3d floor, to E. COLBURN.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DESIRABLE three-story and basement brick house No. 196 Dean-st., above Bond. Rent $450. Inquire of R. C. OGDEN, No. 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 294 FRONT-STREET. It will be put in order or rebuilt to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 108 Water-st., or at No. 11 East 26th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 124 and the store, No. 216 Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BURTON, No. 98 Warren-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—MANUFACTORY BUILDINGS, 138 feet east, 6th-av. corner of 47th-st. Building brick, 4 stories high, and strongly built. Inquire of Mr. KING, in rear building, or G. J. FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—NO. 154 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Furniture new and for sale. Apply on the premises from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A NEAT ONE AND A HALF-STORY cottage on Broadway, near 79th-st. Rent $175. Apply to
R. H. CUDLIP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 16 and 20 50th-st., near 8th-av. Rent $300. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 67 BOND-ST.; gas and water throughout the house. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. CRANE, M. D.

TO LET—STORE NO. 93 MAIDEN-LANE. Inquire of ROBT. BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av.; the building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate one hundred lodgers, mostly with single rooms; the house also has a restaurant, billiard room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall No. 14 Washington Market, or at No. 146 East 26th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY—Consisting of front and back parlors on the second floor, with pantries, closet, &c., between; front and back basement, pantries and one sitting-room, water, Croton water, under cellar, &c. House pleasantly situated at No. 55 6th-av., next door to corner of West Washington-place. Rent $350. Apply to W. J. DEMOREST, No. 375 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEADS, FOR RENT—Inquire of the Keeper, foot Rutgers-st., East River, or of Mr. Wm. Cook, or Jacob Lorillard, Jr., Fulton-st., near Front-st. Also, for sale, a quantity of manure, suitable for a market or nursery garden, or farmer, at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or of Wm. Hall, at Bergen Point, N. J.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST., YORKVILLE, TO LET—Two in a row, on north side of 86th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., in 100 feet wide, very pleasant, arranged and finished on high ground with a beautiful view, in a healthy location very desirable. Rent low. Apply to J. KING, No. 90 Amity-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner wishing to travel. The brown-stone front house situate on the East side of Gramercy Park, No. 36 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished.
Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 768 Broadway.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—AS A MANUFACTORY, THE 3 and 4 story houses No. 114, 116 and 117 East 2d-st., about 125 feet east of 3d-av., being together 75 feet front by 50 feet deep. To a good tenant, the above premises will be let for a term of years, or the same will be sold. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or of Wm. Wall 21st-st., or to R. M. LUDLOW & CO., Attorneys, No. 14 Pine-st.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—CONSISTING OF A three story house, with a large second floor, front bedroom and three attic bedrooms. A family of grown persons preferred. Rent $400, including gas, bath, heating, &c. No. 195 Rivington-st., from 2 to 5 P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—IN THE UPPER part of the City, near 14th-st.; consisting of second floor, two rooms on third floor, front bedroom, 3 rooms in all, with gas, water and toilet, and of light-room, to a small family of standing habit. Reference required. Address D. E., Box No 1,760 Post-Office.

NO. 80 FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—To let or lease, or will be altered to any plan to suit a tenant. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

LOFT TO LET.—THE THIRD STORY FINISHED loft in building northeast corner of Canal and Elizabeth-sts., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Rent reasonable. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, 34 Beekman-st.

TO LEASE—A HANDSOME FARM AT FAR Rockaway, fronting on the bay and ocean, suitable for a lumber yard. Apply to SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, on the premises, or at No. 18 Bowery.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of land, an elegant and large country house, with every convenience of detached; large stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings; two, small dwelling houses, with cottage gardens and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable mill-pond, good water-power, with two dams and saw-mill and buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; a small one of the handiest in the State. Price for the whole, $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country parcel, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE furniture, rosewood parlor furniture, bronzes, statuary, splendid chandeliers, mirrors, pianos, &c.

E. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture and effects of a number of houses, No. 128 West 31st-st., west of 8th-av. This furniture is all of the best description, having been made to order and used two months, all of which will be sold positively without regard to weather, presuming to parties in want of first-class furniture an opportunity seldom offered of obtaining it through this medium. The sale will commence at precisely 10½ o'clock, in

Dining-room, with elegant carved oak extension table, gold silver dining and tea sets, salvers, spoons, forks, and other ware of every description, rich China, crystal cut glass, amber and ruby do., to match throughout, with all kinds of dining-room furniture. The furniture in parlors consists of

One splendid double suite rosewood furniture, covered in blue and gold brocade, with slip covers, cost $600; one full suite richly carved in crimson and maroon, with slip covers, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered steel and cover, with and less material, 10 splendid rosewood etageres, with marble tops, Turkish and rosewood shades in metallic tapestry, large French plate mirrors, consoles in Buhl work, superb mantel clock, French porcelain vases, elegant China vases, with a large quantity of lovely parlor ornaments, oil paintings, chandeliers, &c. Library and chamber furniture consists of

Rosewood, with marble tops, bureaus, bureaus, rosewood secretary bookcases, library do., French bair mattresses, beds, bed, oval mirrors, Brussels carpets in 10 rooms, full suite rosewood furniture in velvet, 7 chairs and arm chairs, with a large variety of other chairs, and cost everything to be found in a well-furnished residence. Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte—great bargain; 2 etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; 3 marble-top tables of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the most approved manner; beautiful piano and mantel mirrors; 1 pair of fine Italian marble vases; richly carved rosewood etagere, library and secretaries, bookcases, secretaries, mirror, bedsteads, French plate pier and mantel glasses; fine paintings by Bierstadt and others.

Dining-room—Extension dining tables, dining room chairs, sofas, easy chairs, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, spring-seat parlor chairs, &c., &c.

Chamber furniture—Superior carved rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes, commodes, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

Also, a variety of second-hand furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, tables, bedsteads, door oilcloth, &c. Cata ogues on the morning of sale. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 82 EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3½ years unexpired lease from May, 1857, of the lot known as No. 82 East Broadway, between Market and Pike-sts., together with the 2-story attic and basement brick house thereon, lot 22x70, house 21x32, built by the owner for his own use, by day's work; containing gas throughout, with fixtures included, mahogany doors on the first floor, range in the kitchen, and the house is complete in order, ground rent $225 per annum, will net rental of $1,000 per annum. Bank of commerce on the premises, and not can be bought or the house sold at a premium at the expiration of the last lease. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for one year from May, the probably longer if desired. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., or R. LIMES, No. 38 Rose-st.

B. H. Lamed & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—HENRY H. RAVENS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable lot, fronting on the junction of Main, Bowen and Washington-sts., with about 115 feet on Main-st., with the brick and frame dwelling-houses thereon, one of the best stands in the village. Also,

A valuable lot of every foot and two lots, each 25 by 100, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Webster-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy; to be made known at time of sale.

D. S. Hoyt, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, March 20, at 10½ A. M., precisely, will be sold, without reserve, all the rich and costly goods contained in the four story private residence No. 32 West 29th-st., near 5th-av. The house is replete with all the convenances and luxuries of a genteel family, and is elegantly and without regard to weather, presuming to parties in want of first-class furniture an opportunity seldom offered of obtaining it through this medium. The sale will commence at precisely 10½ o'clock, in

Dining-room, with elegant carved oak extension table, gold silver dining and tea sets, salvers, spoons, forks, and other ware of every description, rich China, crystal cut glass, amber and ruby do., to match throughout, with all kinds of dining-room furniture. The furniture in parlors consists of

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T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 115 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, fine oil-paintings, &c., consisting of one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, by Hazelton Brothers & Co., one do. do. by Hallet, Davis & Chickering; 10 suites of rosewood parlor furniture in French brocatel, plush, and other fashionable coverings; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with Italian marble tops; richly carved rosewood etagere, library and secretaries, bookcases, secretaries, mirrors, pedestals, French plate pier and mantel glasses; fine paintings by Beard and others.

Dining-room—Extension dining tables, dining room chairs, sofas, easy chairs, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, spring-seat parlor chairs, &c., &c.

Chamber furniture—Superior carved rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes, commodes, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

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B. H. Lamed & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—HENRY H. RAVENS & CO. WILL

[illegible] GIN, [illegible] &c.

[illegible] the Public.

[illegible] experimenting in the manufacture of Gin, [illegible] successfully succeeded, in the year [illegible] in its manufacture by [illegible] of all acid and inflammatory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My manufactory is at Schiedam, Holland. After several months' reflection what title to give it, I introduced it to the American public under the name of "WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnappa." Schiedam is the name of the place in Holland where the Gin is manufactured. Aromatic derives its name from the Italian Juniper Berry with which it is favored, and the word "Schnappa" is the German word for drink—Cogue Dram—WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Drink. No sooner had my Schnappa been introduced to the American public, and received with approbation, than the liquor mixers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia started in pursuit with their mixed and poisonous stuff, under various names; Schiedam Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, London Club House Gin, London Cordial Gin, Medicated Schnappa, &c., and in several instances my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a few letters, to plead a technical avoidance of the law, and so carefully prepared, as to impose on careless purchasers. I understand a large quantity has been purchased by the merchants of the Southern and Western States, on account of the cheapness of the article. A merchant who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling the spurious articles, is as much an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of the community in which he lives will aid me in ferreting out and exposing the unscrupulous merchant, who, for the sake of a few cents, will put into jeopardy the lives of the community in which he lives. Such men should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the Aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process which expels from the spirit every acid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable, and often dangerous, effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travellers and settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and the South-West, are peculiarly liable—the Schiedam Aromatic Schnappa will be found absolutely infallible, while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstruction of the kidneys, disease of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature and label.

For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 25 Beaver-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
SPRING CLOTHING.

Handsome Spring Regians	$5 00 to	$10 00
Cassimere Business Coats, beautifully finished	3 50 to	5 00
Cassimere Business Coats	6 50 to	18 00
Black Cloth Suits	10 00 to	25 00
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats		8 00
Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats	5 50 to	18 00
Fine Brown, Green and Blue Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to	8 00
Black Cloth, Doeskin and Cassimere Pants	2 50 to	6 00
Fancy Cassimere Pants	1 50 to	5 00
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	2 50 to	8 00
New Styles of Spring Silk Vests	2 50 to	4 00
Spring Cassimere Vests	1 50 to	2 50
FURNISHING GOODS.		
White Shirts	63½ to	2 00
Spring Undershirts	37½ to	2 00
Every Description of Half Hose	10 to	40

Handkerchiefs, Ties, Cravats, Gloves, &c., &c., &c., at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st., Between Gold and Cliff sts.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—DANGEROUS SALVES.—Beware of mineral ointments. They drive external disease into the system. This unguent is entirely vegetable. It expels the exciting cause of inflammation and suppuration. Under the cicatrice it leaves behind, there lurks no covert poison. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is a perfume of matchless richness; a cosmetic that immediately removes Rashes, Tan, Blotches, and all complexional blemishes; a purifier of the breath after smoking; a preservative gum and tooth wash; and exhales a finer and more indestructible fragrance than the *Maria Farina Cologne*. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the favorite actress, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, takes her benefit at this Theatre, and presents a very attractive bill. "The Female Highwayman, or the Blighted Lily;" the new burlesque of "Clameel," the pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the drama of "Ireland As It Is," with dancing by Messrs. SEXTON, VINCENT, ANTOINE, WEED, Master WILLIE and Miss PRIOR.

[Advertisement.]
HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, and DAGUERREOTYPES, at J. GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]
FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF HALLOTYPES, At FREDRICK'S Temple of art, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
TO DR. BRANDRETH.
There's truth in all you've dared assert;
A stream is foul'd by impure rills;
Purge the system of its floating dirt,
By the use of BRANDRETH'S Pills.
Principal office No. 48 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
JOUVEN'S INODOROUS KID GLOVE CLEANER—25 cents per bottle. One bottle cleans 50 pairs. For sale by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods, and at wholesale by CLARK & Co., sole proprietors. None genuine unless bearing on the label CLARK & Co., proprietors, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.
A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting, and finish with the truth of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Was introduced and is made only at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Bradway.

[Advertisement.]
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Is pronounced by the most distinguished connoisseurs—BRYANT, DANA, WILLIS, TUCKERMAN and LOWELL—to surpass any previous result of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,
In every artistic respect, is worthy a place in the rarest collection. Its production is immediate. One sitting only is required.

[Advertisement.]
DAGUERREOTYPES! DAGUERREOTYPES!
AT GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART, No. 349 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SUNDAY RAILROAD-CARS IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting in Opposition to their Running—Addresses of Rev. Dr. Storrs, Ex-Mayor Lambert, and Others.

A meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn opposed to the running of the cars, in that city, on Sundays, was held last night, in the Supreme Court-room, City Hall. The room, which is very large, was crowded with a respectable auditory. On motion of Ex-Alderman HOLT, the Chair was filled by Ex-Mayor LAMBERT.

The nominations for Vice Presidents and Secretaries having been made and approved, the Chairman said he would state how the matter in relation to the proposed running of the cars stood between the Com- [illegible] question, and it being [illegible] Dr. KENNEDY offered prayer, after which he addressed the meeting. Prayer, he said, was always proper; still God leaves much to our reason, to our duties, and to our interests. OLIVER CROMWELL once said to his soldiers on a wet night, "Trust in God, my boys, but keep your powder dry." So, while we pray and look to God, every man must act his own part.

Ex Alderman HOLT moved that a Committee of three should be appointed to draft resolutions to express the sense of the meeting. Carried.

Mr. CORNING was the next speaker. He said that the running of the cars on Sundays was a subject which lay so near his heart that he could speak with some degree of intelligence about it, although he came there unprepared to make a speech. In his estimation the Sabbath Day was so connected with the highest prosperity of the human race, that any breach of it would sap our prosperity and our happiness. [Cheers.] It was the boast of Americans that they were a Sabbath-keeping people, and that that sacred day was recognized by all the laws of the United States. But let us not look at that day in the light of human statutes. Let us inquire how it is there is only one opinion in the community, in reference to its sacred keeping. Though men should talk of expediency, and of their personal gratification, yet here was a law promulgated by Almighty God for the highest happiness of the human race. [Cheers.] Shall we, in the middle of the 19th century, ask a railroad company to run its wheels over the Sabbath Day? [Voices: "No; never."]

Go to South America. There is no restraint there; there every place of amusement is open—the theatre, the opera. There is the high day for men, and the low day for the human race. Only where the Sabbath is observed can the human family prosper. As for the petition on the other side, in favor of the running of the cars, it was signed by boys. He had stood by and seen them sign it. [Voices—Aye, that's it. The party who so interrupted was the same who proposed that the proceedings should commence with prayer.] If the Chairman, in the character of the opposition to this meeting, he would say nothing. Was there an American citizen there who would sit by and see in that City, what might be seen every day in Paris, or Havre, and in every part of South America? He trusted not. He had had the honor, years ago, of sitting in the Common Council, when $50 fine was imposed upon every one who opened their store on Sunday, and in common with the name of the Chairman, his name had been placarded in the streets of Brooklyn, in derision and contempt, but it did not prevent the Chairman from being elected Mayor of the City. [Cheers.] What would be the result if the cars should run on Sunday? Do people living in the rural districts think they will prosper by it? On the contrary, Brooklyn would become a second—what should he call it—a second Hoboken.

Let any one present go to Hoboken on Sunday, and see what class of people go there. He (the speaker) owned property in the rural part of Brooklyn, and if the cars should run on Sunday, he would feel that his property was depreciated 25 per cent. He trusted there was too much intelligence among the citizens of Brooklyn to allow so great a wrong to be perpetrated. [Cheers.]

Ex-Alderman HOLT said he would be glad to know if the outside Wards, and the Eighth Ward especially, wanted the cars to run. He proposed that a resident of the Eighth Ward should be heard upon the subject. It had been said that it was the silk-stocking gentry who wanted the cars to run, but he denied the allegation. Alderman WILSON was present, and the Alderman, although he might drive his own carriage, had worked hard to get the carriage, and it would be worth while to hear what he had to say on the subject.

Alderman WILSON, on rising to speak, said that he did not expect to be called upon.

VOICE (of the person who had called for prayer)—May G—d d—n everybody who would do anything against the Sabbath.

Great confusion, and loud cries of "Turn him out!"

CHAIRMAN—Let the meeting be quiet. I will take care of that man.

SEVERAL VOICES—He is crazy; don't heed him.

Alderman WILSON resumed. He thought the Common Council had made their minds up to run the cars. It was bad enough for that Council to wink at the violation of the Sabbath, but it was another thing for them to compel that violation. The effect of such violation on the morals of the city would be shocking to contemplate. When Sunday stages were run into the Eighth Ward, he had twelve and fourteen prisoners every Monday morning to try, but when the stages stopped, there were no prisoners. Once over the gates of France it was written "No God," but he trusted never to see over the portals of the City of Brooklyn, the inscription "No Sabbath." He would not go into the question of going to Church in private vehicles. That was an affair of those who owned carriages, and if they choose to drive them, it was their own business, but the running of cars on Sunday, would be detrimental to public interests, for it would stop all improvement in the suburbs.

The gentleman whose interruptions had occasioned considerable annoyance, and who was evidently insane, here rose and said: In justice to myself, I rise to make a few remarks. It has been said that I am crazy. That remains to be seen. Can we serve God and Mammon? No. I have been asked to desecrate the Sabbath by signing a petition for cars to run on Sunday, but never will I do it, for I have been spoken of as St. John, the Divine.

CHAIRMAN—You must stop, Sir. [Cries of "Go on."]

CRAZY MAN—He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear what the spirit saith.

By the exertions of those near him, the crazy gentleman was at length induced to resume his seat.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, relative to the discontinuance of their Sunday cars, in which they said that though they had lost $1,300 a month, a great moral benefit had resulted to the community.

Mr. ROMAN then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the law of this State prohibiting the transaction of business on Sunday is based upon the moral sense of a civilized and Christian people, and was enacted under an enlightened view of our moral and material interests. It has, as we believe, proved an inestimable blessing to all, without unjust or unequal restraint on any; reserving to the rich and poor alike a day of rest, essential as well to the restoration of their physical strength as to the promotion of their moral interests.

Resolved, That the Common Council of Brooklyn, in heretofore restraining cars on Sunday, recognized the beneficial spirit of that law, and showed a wise regard for the interests of their constituents, which their successors would do well to imitate.

Resolved, That, although the pleasure and convenience of some of our citizens might be promoted by running the cars on Sunday, that advantage would be overbalanced by many serious objections, among which there may be enumerated: It will violate the law of the State, and do violence to the moral sense and opinions of a large part of our citizens; it will create an obligation on the part of the numerous employes of the Company to perform the same amount of labor on Sunday as on the other days of the week, and thus deprive them and their families of an invaluable privilege; it will impose on the animals used by the Company a greater amount of labor than they can consistently with humanity be required to perform; it will bring upon our city the reproach of setting a bad example to our fellow-citizens elsewhere, which, if generally imitated, will subvert one of our most cherished institutions, and tend strongly to lower the moral character of our people.

Resolved, That, considering the relative advantages of New-York and Brooklyn; that great numbers of our best and most valuable citizens reside and invest their fortunes here, from a preference for a more quiet, economical and retired residence; it behooves the Common Council to hesitate before it makes a novel and radical change in our police regulations, and commences a system of legislation which may, and we believe will, prove a detriment to our pecuniary interests, as well as injurious to our good names.

After a few remarks from Mr. ROMAN, Rev. Dr. STORRS briefly addressed the meeting. The history of the world, he said, showed that where the Sabbath was properly observed, general morality governed the community, and democratic liberty was safe. WILLIAM WILBERFORCE being asked how, with his frail constitution, he had outlived his cotemporaries, PITT and FOX, replied, that it was "because he had observed the Sabbath, and they had not." Physical advantage kept pace with the observance of the Sabbath, and the running the cars on Sunday would redound to the injury of the citizens of Brooklyn, physically, morally, religiously. If the measure passed the Common Council, he trusted that the meeting would pledge itself it should be erased again. [Loud cheers.]

The resolutions were adopted with only one dissenting voice. Mr. HOLT then moved that when the meeting adjourned it should adjourn until this (Friday) evening, to meet the Railroad Committee of the Common Council in the Governor's Room. Carried.

After a few remarks from Mr. BERGEN, of the Eighth Ward, the large audience separated.

A Singular Case—Pistols in a Muff.

One of the Jury, before whom JACKSON was tried for rape, in Brooklyn, last week, says that one evening during the trial, while returning home in a wagon he was accosted in the suburbs of the City by a person dressed in female apparel, who asked to ride under the pretence that she had lost her way. The Juryman thought the character before him a suspicious one, and declined to grant the favor. But the stranger was not to be thwarted in this way and insisted upon riding, at the same time throwing a large muff into the wagon. The Juryman purposely dropped his whip and asked the female to pick it up, and as she stooped to do so, he started off his horse at full speed.

Upon arriving at his residence he examined the muff and found it to contain *a brace of handsomely-mounted pistols!*

Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

On Wednesday evening last, a horse and cart were run into by a locomotive, on Atlantic-street, near Flatbush-avenue. The horse was killed and cart dashed in pieces. The driver escaped by jumping.

MARRIED.

PORTER—COOK.—In this City, on Thursday, March 19, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Major PETER JOHN PORTER, U. S. A., to Miss HARTIE F. COOK, niece of Mrs. R. Holbrook.

WEMPLE—EDWARDS.—At Fort Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, March 19, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Brownly, WILLIAM H. WEMPLE, Esq., of New-York, to LENORA, eldest daughter of John R. Edwards, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

DEVINE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 19, of consumption, JAMES H. DEVINE, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Dr. R. H. Barry, No. [illegible] st. The remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 19, MARSHALL YOUNG, son of John and Margaret Mackenzie, aged 3 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 610 4th-st.

DEVEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 17, suddenly, WM. LAURENT DEVEE.

His funeral took place in the Chapel at Greenwood on the 19th inst.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 18, SARAH TILLEY, only child of Sophie C. and William T. Lawrence, JR., aged 2 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 18, of consumption, CHARLES HENRY REYNOLDS, eldest son of Lambert and Mary A. Reynolds, aged 17 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 9 Bonsdreau-place, on Friday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BUNKER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, March 18, LEWIS C. BUNKER, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Our Fellows' Association, the members of Columbian Engine Company, No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of Mr. Walter Ball, No. 28 Union-place, Hoboken, on Friday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 19.

$8,000 Tenn. 5s. 6s, '90.	87	400 Reading R. R.	s60 79¾
2,000 Virginia 6s	92	600 do	79¾
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s	92½	200 do	s10 79¾
12,000 Mich. State 6s	94½	100 do	b10 79¾
55,000 do	94¾	100 do	s30 79¾
600 City 6s, '70	90½	100 do	c 79¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.	b30 94
1,000 do	90¾	5 do	94
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 6d m.	66½	50 Mic. S. & N. In. R.	b10 72¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. B.	77	200 do	b10 72¾
1,000 do	77½	50 do	72¾
1,000 do	78	100 do	b10 72¾
2,000 Ill. C. R. R. B.	101¼	400 do	72¾
1,500 Erie R. R. B. 1875	92	30 do	72¾
5 Bank of Commerce	106¼	50 do	s30 72¾
25 Ocean Bank	94¾	50 do	b30 74
10 Am. Ex. Bank	114	35 Panama Railroad	135
5 Commonwealth Bk.	98¾	100 do	b60 95¾
5 do	98	468 Ill. Cen. R. R.	135
19 Park Bank	100¾	500 do	s2 135
100 Canton Co.	s3 22½	250 do	134½
245 Cum. Coal Co.	18¾	400 do	134¾
200 do	b60 18¾	100 do	b60 135
40 Penn. Coal Co.	35¾	200 do	b15 135
550 N. Y. Cen. R.	80	100 do	b10 135
100 do	b60 80¼	50 do	134
100 do	b10 80	45 C. & Pitts. R. R.	44¾
100 do	b9 80	200 do	b60 55¾
400 Erie Railroad	s10 52¾	62 Cle. C. & Cin. R.R.	105
200 do	b10 53¾	1050 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	105¾
300 do	s30 53¾	300 do	b30 74¾
100 do	s3 53¾	50 do	b60 74
300 do	s10 53¾	1000 do	s30 73¾
100 do	54¼	200 Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	s30 105
100 do	b15 53¾	50 do	b60 105¾
200 do	b15 53¾	150 do	s2 105¾
300 do	s10 53¾	50 do	s30 105¾
1800 do	53¾	45 La Cr'se & Mil. R.R.	75¾
1000 do	53¾	8 do	75¾
200 do	b60 54¼	100 do	b60 76
50 do	b30 53¾	100 Del. & H. C. Co.	b60 123
50 do	b30 53¾	52 do	123¼
100 do	b10 53¾	100 do	b6 123¼
1150 do	53¾	50 W. C. & I Co.	b10 36
100 do	s15 53¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	62	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 73¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	63	100 do	s30 73¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	101¾	500 do	74
8,000 Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	68	100 do	b15 74
10,000 Erie R. bs. '75.	b60 92¾	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	b30 80¾
2,000 do	92	100 do	b10 80¾
10 Park Bank	100¾	200 Erie Railroad	s3 54
100 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	s30 105¾	100 do	s30 54
16 La Cr. & Mil. R.	75¾	100 do	s30 54
50 Panama R. R.	95¾	100 do	54¼
300 Illinois Cent. R.	134	100 do	s10 54¾
200 do	s30 134¾	120 do	s3 54¾
100 do	s3 134¾	100 do	b10 54¾
200 do	b30 134¾	100 do	b30 54¾
100 do	b60 135¼	100 do	s3 54¾
100 do	s30 134¾	200 do	b30 54¾
100 M. S. & N. In. R.	b6 74	1060 do	54¾
10 do	74	100 do	b10 54¾

THURSDAY, March 19—P. M.

The Money and Stock Markets both improved again to day, and quite a buoyant confidence was manifested at the close. The supply of means on the Street offered on temporary loan at 7 ₱ cent. is fully equal to the demand. The offerings of paper for discount at Bank continue generally full, though with some of the leading concerns the pressure for accommodation has fallen off. Outside of Bank, with the Discount Brokers, the rates rule 8 to 10 ₱ cent. for first-class paper, a fair business doing at 9 ₱ cent. for strictly prime names 90 days to 4 months, and 8@8½ for 30 to 60-day acceptances. Exchange is quiet since the sailing of the *Persia*. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $167,928; payments, $192,656; balance this afternoon, $15,597,788.

The yearly general meeting of the Illinois Central Company, at Chicago, yesterday, adopted the suggestion of some of the most influential of the English and New-York stockholders to raise their nominal capital to the actual cost of the work, and, instead of further assessments upon the original 170,000 shares, to issue 85,000 additional shares, with 30 ₱ cent. calls, to make them equal to the others. The new issue to be placed at the disposal of the old stockholders, at par—one share for two, or fifty new on every 100 original shares. Instead of paying the $30 by installments on the new shares, the stockholder will pay in full for such portion of his allotment as may be called for by resolution of the Directors. That is, a party entitled to 60 new shares will be called upon to pay the full $30 on 20 shares, instead of $10 on the whole 60, and in like proportion until the whole allotment is retired. The proceeds of the new issue will go as further installments upon the original issue would have gone to complete the work, and liquidate its unfunded indebtedness. The practical effect will be that 255,000 shares, at $30, will represent the same expenditure as 170,000 shares at $45, assuming that further assessments of $15 on the original issue would have been necessary.

The sales at the Stock Exchange were large. The market took over 6,000 shares New-York and Erie at the early session, at 53¾@53¾, and rapidly improved in the afternoon to 54¾ ₱ cent., closing 54@54⅛ ₱ cent. This feeling in Erie carried up the whole list ¼@¾ ₱ cent., except Illinois Central Stock, which, for the first time in several weeks, the Bears attacked with considerable vigor, on the calculation that the new arrangement of capital is to depress the original shares even with the privilege attached. The stock recovered ½ ₱ cent. at the Second Board, closing 134¼, equal to 123 ₱ cent. on the Stock when newly apportioned at the rate of 3 shares for 2. The Western Bonds were firmer, and New-York Central in fair request, at 89¾@⅞. For State Stocks some purchases have been made of Missouri Sixes, about $90,000 by Messrs. MARIE & KANE, by order of the State Auditor for the Sinking Fund; California's have fallen to 62@63 ₱ cent. since the last mail from San Francisco. The means appropriated to the 1st July interest appears to be hopelessly lost to the State; though this does not affect the legislation and action of the people to take place on the validity of the Debt itself.

The *Tribune* of this morning, on the new arrangements of the Metropolitan Bank, reports:

It is stated that Mr. JAQUES, who has been a long time at the head of the uncurrent money department of the Metropolitan Bank, and who is now in Europe, has been elected Cashier or Vice-President of that Bank, at his option. Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS, it is understood, is to be President on the retiracy of Mr. McCALL. Mr. GEO. J. SEELEY, the present First Teller, has been advanced to the assistant Cashiership, or will be Cashier if Mr. JAQUES decides to accept the Vice-Presidency. The present Cashier, Mr. H. MEIGS, Jr., retires on the 1st prox., and goes into the Stock business.

The February earnings of the Cleveland and Columbus Road were $74,843, against $68,820 same month last year.

The course of the *Tribune* as a prophet of financial evil creates some surprise in money circles, where [the] crude generalities and reckless libels of the *Herald* on the Banking and Railway materials of the country, are thrown aside as utterly unworthy of remark. The mischief which the former is capable of inflicting arises, in part, from the supposition that the predictions of revulsion are based, in a measure at least, on the long experience, and usually well or fairly digested information of the senior editor. The difficulty in his case, appears to be that neither his political economy nor trade statistics have kept pace with the rapid growth of the country and the altered state of affairs throughout the commercial world by the infusion of seven hundred millions of Gold. He can see plainly but one point in the discussion—the apparent extravagance of our own people in consuming foreign wares and merchandise—forgetting that this is a relative rather than positive term in political economy. He can see our twenty-four thousand miles of Railway, to be sure, but he questions their great utility because on a recent visit to the Northwest, he found, in consequence of their rapid extension, prairie farms selling at Genesee Valley prices. The fact that these farms are brought practically, as near the great seaboard markets as the flour mills at Rochester—the difference being measured by brief hours instead of long distances—is palpably overlooked. He also overlooks the surplus supplies for a foreign market in the way of the domestic staples of the country, which these farms and railways furnish to the seaboard, and that without checking the rapid increase for home consumption. In illustration of this point we showed from official data, the other day, that with $63 *per capita* in domestic products eight years ago, the people consumed $6 25 in foreign fabrics whereas now with $83 *per capita* domestic, they are the better able to consume and pay for $10.90 foreign. In the first instance they could only market abroad $130,000,000 a year of the produce of their farms and factories. In the present case, they marketed last year, $266,438,051 in the same produce, and $44,148,279 in the precious metal *of California*, and will market this year $300,000,000 in the produce of the farm and factory, and $65,000,000 in the produce of the Gold mines; thus more than covering the increased importation of foreign goods, of which our neighbor stands in such dread, *without diminishing to the value of a single dollar the Specie reserve of the country*. There is no probable mistake in this calculation. The rate and prospects of the Gold production in California, fully justify all we claim on the score of the Specie movement. Thus far, since July 1, the direct shipments from San Francisco to London are four millions ahead of the previous year. They are two millions less to New-York. The whole product of 1856 was $61,830,000. The estimate for 1857 is $65,000,000. In the Atlantic States the produce of the farm and workshop, reserved for home use, will not be far from $83 *per capita*. The consumption of foreign fabrics may reach $12 *per capita*—nearly equal, perhaps, but not likely to exceed, the year's exchange of products with the Old World. Our estimate had been, previous to the new tariff, $348,000,000 foreign goods taken for consumption, for the year ending 30th June next, against $298,000,000 last year—a difference of fifty millions. But the present prospect is, that neither the entries of merchandise nor the sum total thrown on the market will reach this increase. The entries at New-York, for eight months and a half, are only $25,000,000 in excess of last year. The amount in Public Store, not yet marketed, reduces this excess to $21,000,000. In other words, there is now $13,000,000 in store, against $9,000,000 same time last year, and this difference will continue to grow until the 1st July, when the goods in bond will be marketable at the new and lower rates of duty.

That our *Tribune* neighbor has not studied the data upon which his argument ought to be based, is quite evident from one or two other mistakes, which we beg to point out. He may not deem the sums important in the great balance sheet of three hundred and fifty millions exchanges, but they are sufficiently potent to upset his theory, that our factories have fallen behind since the California discovery, and our fields are going behind in the production of food for foreign consumption, now that the Eastern war is at an end. 1. No where in the statistics of the Treasury do we find the slightest proof that our factories and workshops have been idle because of the diversion of labor and the extravagance of living induced by the Gold discovery. The available or marketable surplus of factory labor, for foreign export in 1846 was only $11,189,582. It 1848 it had reached but $12,858,758. And in 1849, just before the first effect of the Gold, it stood $11,249,877. *From that time it has gone steadily and rapidly up to* $30,970,992 *in* 1856. 2. The evidence on the subject of the food export, is the reverse of a falling *off*. Last year, (fiscal,) the sum total reached the unprecedented figure of $77,686,455. From the 1st July to 31st December, there had been an increase of about $13,000,000 on this sum. Since the 1st of January, by reason partly of the extraordinary ice embargo, there has been a slight falling off. It is possible this may continue to 30th June, but by no means probable. The prices have not been so high, but the bulk of *farm* produce exported since the beginning of the fiscal year, is *fully one-third greater than the previous great year*. And while this has been going on, the country is promised an exchange equal to $150,000,000 for 2,500,000 bales Cotton, against $128,868,351 for 2,990,000 bales sent abroad last year. It is possible we shall not be able to spare over 2,400,000 out of a crop of 3,000,000, in which case, our calculation would be reduced to about $145,000,000. Our neighbor can thus calculate on at least $17,000,000 from Cotton, ten or fifteen millions (twenty or twenty-five not yet out of the question) from food, and $20,000,000 from Gold, in excess of the exports of last year, and if against this he is disposed to insist on more than $50,000,000 increase in the imports, we shall have to adjourn the discussion for the official returns after 30th June. Or, if with such a prospect altogether he is unwilling to allow our people to indulge in $12 *per capita* of foreign luxuries while blessed with $83 *per capita* of the products and comforts of their own labor, we recommend him to examine for himself, as we have done, our right to such indulgence by every rule of comparison with the productive wealth, material progress and currency and railway condition of the rival commercial States of the Old World. He will there find, if we have not greatly mistaken the figures, that our chief want at present to make this country, is our own estimation, as it undoubtedly is in the estimation of enlightened Europe, the most favored land on the globe, commercially as well as politically, is a little more self-appreciation in localities like Wall-street, where of late the country is "ruined" once a month, and the Banks of France and England "bursted" once a quarter, and something less of untimely and unreasoning croaking through the public press.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board.*—$6,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort. 71¾; $1,000 City Gas 6s, new, 89; $1,300 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 86¾; $800 Sunbury Railroad 13 ₱ cents, 15; 27 Norristown Railroad, 60; 200 Reading Railroad, 39¾; 12 do., 40; 100 Morris Canal, 16¾; 25 do., 16¾; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½; 36 do., 49¾; 100 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 14; 7 Bank of Kentucky, 116; 18 North Bank of Kentucky, 123¾; 1 Mechanics' Bank, 30.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '86, 117; Phila. 6s, new, 86¾@88¾; Phila. R. R., 88¾@89; Phila. 6s, new, 95¾@96¾; Penn. 5s, 84@85; Reading Railroad, 39¾@40; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 61@63; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 89@90; Penn. Railroad, 49¾@49¾; Morris Canal, 16¾@16¾; Schuylkill Navigation, 6s, '97, 69¾@69¾; Schuyl. Navigation Stock, 16@17; Schuyl. Hill Navigation Preferred, 26¼@26¾; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 20@21; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 7s, 1st mort. 71¾@72; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 2d mort. 64@65¾; Long Island, 12¾@13¼; Vicksburg, 6@6¾; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Leiteh Elm, 14@14¾; Union Canal, 12¾@13¾; New-Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11@11¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 17.

COTTON receipts during the last three days only 1,460 bales. Middling is quoted at 12¾c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Arkansas, [illegible] Liverpool, Queenstown, &c.—D. Edwards, [illegible] Hopkins, G. W. Dunderry, W. C. Burnham, [illegible] G. Reynolds, E. Mathews, Mrs. Carpent, Miss R. Kane, W. F. W. Ward, Mrs. R. Lowe, Capt. J. Burbank, [illegible] ley, Miss J. Lyon, Miss Bennett, T. A. Dowell, T. D. Sargent and lady, G. C. Fisher, J. W. Noble, and 38 in the steerage.

In ship Cornelia Lawrence, from Liverpool—Miss Wilson and son, Miss Collins.

In brig T. B. Watson, from Laguayra—Mr. Lovitt, lady and children.

In schr. Maria Jane, from Ponce, P. R.—C. Lincoln.

SEMI-LATTER ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 43	Sun sets	6 33
Moon Rises	3 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	09 17	Gov. Island	9 03
Hell Gate	4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ..THURSDAY, March 19.

Cleared.

Ship Aurora, Rumking, Liverpool, C. Grinnell.

Barks C. Marran, Andrus, Havana, J. W. Hyatt & Co; Paquet de Guayaquil, (Ecuador,) Hoffman, Bergmann, Funche & Meincke; H. Lee, Morton, Cardenas, J. M. Sandy; John Winthrop, Treat, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Geo. Harris, Francis, Cienfuegos, Welch, Carver & Chase; Hobert, Larkin, Elizabethport, Deming, Moss & Co.; L. Atwood, Paddock, Norfolk, S. G. Ewens.

Schooners L. M. Johnson, Salyear, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Nerissa, Harding, Hingham, master; J. M. Dumill, Lock, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Broadfield, Fish, Norfolk, Simms, Clearman & Co.; Sunny South, Weeks, Washington, Mathews & Mitchell; W. H. Gilliland, Eltonson, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slight; George Ann, Shelly, Key West and Tampa, G. W. Ferris & Co.; Mechanic, Freeman, Richmond, Harris Lindsey & R. J. Peters; Target, Freeman, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; B. A. Tell, Cooper, City Point, C. M. Price.

Sloops Excel, Cobb, Newport, J. R. Edwards; Blackstone, Stedman, Providence, L. Kenny.

Propeller Planet, Loper, Philadelphia, J. & M. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Patrick, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk,